

The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD.

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Reviews of the World.

POLITICAL.

NECESSITY FOR IMMEDIATE TARIFF-REDUCTION.

A. AUGUSTUS HEALY.*

Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in

The Forum, New York, December.

THAT was a most wise and welcome act of the new Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, to limit hearings upon the Tariff to a space of about two weeks. It indicated an earnest purpose on the part of the Committee resolutely to carry forward to a speedy conclusion the important work committed to it.

The work was begun not a moment too soon. It is already a year since the emphatic verdict of the people was rendered in favor of a reduction of the Tariff, charging President Cleveland and the Democratic Congress with the duty of carrying it into effect. Two years before, the present McKinley Tariff had been condemned by a majority such as is rarely given in a free country. Never was there a more deliberate or more decided expression of the will of the people than that declared, after the fullest discussion, at the elections of 1890 and 1892, in favor of substantial Tariff-reduction. The evils, the burdens, and the injustice of the Tariff have in the meantime grown no less. On the contrary, they are now bearing harder upon the people than ever before. The majority in Congress is, therefore, now under obligation as solemn as ever rested upon a political party, not to delay action unnecessarily, but to proceed with all diligence to obey the mandate of the people and give the country the relief which it sorely needs.

There has been not a little talk about the so called "danger in hasty Tariff revision." In my opinion, however, the great and only danger is in delayed revision of the Tariff. There is in delay serious danger, not only to the business of the country, but to the cause of Tariff-reform itself. Not that I believe anything can prevent the eventual triumph of that cause; but by a mistaken or dilatory method of procedure at this critical juncture, it may be deferred for another series of years, possibly a decade.

It is put forth, as a reason for moderation and delay in revising the Tariff, that many manufacturers "are not earning more than a small interest on their invested capital, and a

* [The author of this article, a merchant of prominence in the City of New York, has had during his long and successful business career, large experience with the subject on which he writes. He has also been, for a considerable period, a close student of economics, and has, therefore, the advantage of both scientific and practical knowledge of his theme.]

large number of them do not even earn anything, while many have failed because of their inability to meet their obligations." One would think this state of affairs the best possible reason for instantly changing a system that left our industries in such a doleful condition: for it is a fact, that many manufacturers are terribly handicapped by the high rates of duty on their raw materials. The true remedy is the prompt abolition of such duties, and this must necessarily be an important feature of any intelligent new Tariff Law.

There is no time so favorable for the inauguration of a great reform as immediately after the decision of the people has been rendered in its favor. Then public sentiment is ripe for the change. Then all opposition is for the time stifled, and the transition can be made from old to new conditions with less friction, with a readier acceptance by the public, and a more general willingness to give the new order a fair trial than can be secured at a later period.

The present time, moreover, is most opportune for changing the Tariff. The financial panic through which we have passed has caused a far greater cessation of production than could possibly have been caused even by the utter abolition of the Tariff. Consequently, stocks of manufactured goods are much reduced. Any change in current prices, therefore, caused by a reduction of the Tariff, if made within the next few months, would fall more lightly upon the holders of the goods thus affected than at any previous time in many years.

Next to the restoration of confidence in the stability of our monetary standard, which will now follow the passage of the silver-purchase repeal by the Senate, nothing will do so much toward securing a return of business prosperity as the enactment of a new and much lower Tariff. What is our business condition? It is one of plethora. It has been growing more evident every year that the capacity of the American people to produce has far outgrown their ability to consume. We need enlarged foreign markets for our products. Foreign nations, however, cannot buy our products, unless we allow the products they have to send us in payment to enter our ports. A substantial reduction of the Tariff, therefore, would at once set in motion two healthy and life-giving currents.

The new Tariff should be made to take effect immediately. The great majority of manufacturers are not at all afraid of a lower Tariff. It will in reality be a great boon to them. They are, however, extremely impatient to know what it is to be in all its details. Not only that, they want the new Tariff enacted and thus made an absolute certainty for some time to come.

Public sentiment, too, is now favorable. The controversy over the Tariff, for a time at least, was settled by the last Presidential election. Everybody then understood that a change was to be made in the Tariff policy of the country.

Moreover, the new Tariff should be put into effect as soon as possible, in order that it may have time to vindicate itself, and establish itself in the favor of the people before the Congressional elections of 1894. The permanency of the reform may be involved in having this done.

It was to be expected that all sorts of objections would be raised, whenever the time came for the actual work of enacting a new Tariff. It is not at all strange, therefore, that there should arise a chorus of protests, warnings, dire predictions, perversions of current events, all intended to hinder and delay the reform of the Tariff. These are the professional cries of the statesmen and organs of the High-Tariff party, and they

take advantage of the present financial distress to try to raise both present fears and horrible imaginings in the minds of the timid and unthinking, respecting the effect of an attempt to revive the Tariff, upon the revival of business prosperity. Astute and intelligent business men simply smile at these absurd and crude efforts to mislead.

There is another consideration, pertinent to the situation at this time, when it is so extremely desirable that capital be induced to flow back into the channels of business—namely, the fact that, since our silver-purchases have been stopped, a change from our present obstructive High-Tariff policy is what is needed to induce English capital, which has recently been so largely withdrawn from investment in the United States, because of our silver legislation, to return to this country. The prompt passage of the Low-Tariff Bill will effectively supplement the repeal of the Silver-Purchase Law, in inducing that inflow of foreign capital now so much needed to aid in reviving business activity.

Let no man fear that a Tariff Bill, promptly prepared within a short time, would necessarily be crude, unbalanced, and imperfect. It is the experience of men of affairs, that work rapidly performed, and even under a certain amount of pressure, is more likely to be well done than when executed in a slow and dawdling way, during a long period. This is especially true when the subject is not new and unfamiliar; and the gentlemen of the present Ways and Means Committee are conversant with the subject.

Finally, when the new Tariff Bill shall have been introduced into the House of Representatives, it is to be hoped that debate upon it will not be unduly prolonged either there or in the Senate. The people of the United States are especially intolerant of inaction and delay in dealing with measures affecting their business interests. Their dissatisfaction is not always noisily expressed, but it is deeply felt, and is sure to be manifested in opposition to the responsible political party at the next election.

THE MEMOIRS OF ERNST II.

N. NEERGAARD.

Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in
Tilskueren, Copenhagen.

II.

DUKE ERNST'S remarks about Louis Philippe are very interesting. He tells us that purely personal motives guided this king's politics, if his acts can be dignified by the term politics. He favored Guizot, and, therefore, allowed that statesman to do as he pleased. He hated Thiers personally, and, therefore, ascribed all his misfortunes to "that little man." He accused him of being the cause of the fall of his Dynasty, and said to Ernst: "It is solely the ambition of M. Thiers which brought about the downfall of the throne." The Duke says that, even as early as 1836, Louis Philippe sought opportunities for a "dig" into Thiers. The Duke visited the Court at Versailles, and Thiers was there. They were shown over the castle, and when they came to the new museum to see the pictures, Thiers, who was very nearsighted, ran against a painting, and struck his nose on the frame. This caused the King to cry out, to the amusement of all: "Ah! that's the consequence of having one's nose in everything!" Louis Philippe's unreasonable antipathy to Thiers, and personal preference for Guizot, explains much of his misfortune. After the death of the Duke of Orleans, the King was inconsolate, and would not trust any of his own family. Joinville's "radicalism" shocked him, and the clerical tendencies of the female members of the family distressed him. He spoke about the "disruption" of the family, and intended to abdicate in favor of his grandchild, then a minor, and to place him under the guardianship of King Leopold of Belgium. But the latter

would not listen to the proposal. Both he and Prince Albert expected momentarily a revolution, and Leopold resolved, as he said to Ernst, "to let the old man eat the soup alone." In his last days as King he was much fascinated by Lamartine's "Histoire des Girondins," and used to read it aloud to his family, supplementing the records with his own recollections. Thus "in the decisive hours of his dynasty and life he dwelt upon the terrors of his youth, and painted pictures of bloodshed and exile on the minds of his family," wrote Ernst. His weakness and indecision, when the catastrophe came, is thus accounted for: "I have seen blood enough!" This was his excuse, and he repeated it later on in England, when he explained to Ernst the causes of his fall.

Duke Ernst was also well acquainted with the next occupant of the Tuileries, Louis Napoleon. His memoirs of that Emperor are most fascinating. He met Napoleon for the first time in England, when the Prince was unrecognized by anybody and not credited with any abilities. They mutually sought each other. Later, Ernst desired to see Russia's influence in Europe checked, and saw in Napoleon a useful tool to that end. Napoleon, on the other hand, wished to establish something like familiar relations with a ruling dynasty, and to get out of the position of a *parvenu*. Even England stood aloof, though in alliance with France and conjointly carrying on the Crimean War. The opportunity for an *entente* came when King Leopold began to fear Napoleon's ambitious designs, and, therefore, desired a closer relation to him, that he might watch him. It was arranged that Napoleon's nephew should visit Brussels, which he did, and was splendidly received. Europe was scandalized, however, and Leopold did not dare to send one of his sons to return the visit. Ernst, therefore, proposed to go to Paris; not as a Belgian representative but on "his own hook." Leopold agreed, Albert grew angry, but Ernst went, and the "adventurer from Boulogne" came in direct relation with the Coburgers. King Friedrich Wilhelm also approved of the visit in the hopes of getting more direct information about "that" Prince's ideas. Ernst was received with the most extraordinary honors and resided in the Tuileries. The conversations that took place between the Emperor and Ernst are of historic interest. Both, the Emperor and the Empress showed him the utmost courtesy, and the Emperor explained his ideas with great freedom. Ernst found that Napoleon dwelt more in the future than in the present, and that his political ideas were very revolutionary. The Duke records with much detail how Napoleon endeavored to facilitate the passenger traffic on the railroads, claiming that the rates were too high. He desired, to apply the postal-stamp principle to passenger traffic. He also advocated an international postal union. The Emperor was thus the first to take the lead in these economic reforms. His Ministers and the officers of the railroads opposed him, and declared his plans impracticable. After a discussion of the subjects with railroad employés, the Emperor turned to Duke Ernst and said: "In France you meet the word 'impossible' oftener than elsewhere. I cannot see that my arguments have been invalidated, nor that my plans are impossible."

The Emperor criticised freely the actions of the first Napoleon, and lamented that he had meddled so much in the affairs of so many Nations. In 1854, he spoke in favor of a united Germany, under the leadership of Prussia, and a united Italy, under that of Sardinia; he also desired to see the three northern Kingdoms united, and wished for the restoration of Poland. Ernst was the first Prince to whom Napoleon thus revealed his ideas. Ernst was, of course, shocked, and became more so when Napoleon talked about "compensations" on the Rhine or in the Alps. The Duke praises the Emperor for his open-mindedness and truthfulness, the very qualities which did not characterize the French politics later on. The Coburger looked upon Napoleon as more like a dreaming German professor than as the Ruler of France.

SOCIOLOGICAL.

SUGGESTION AND CRIME.*

U. O. B. WINGATE, M.D., COMMISSIONER OF HEALTH, MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in
The Medico-Legal Journal, New York, September.

TO one interested in mental phenomena, it is apparent that there is a large number of individuals in the world to-day who are standing on the border-line of what we understand to be soundness and unsoundness of mind.

This is nothing new of itself; it has probably been so from the earliest ages, and probably will continue so for ages to come, being modified more or less from time to time by circumstances and human environment.

The advancement of scientific knowledge, however, during the present century renders it possible, if we make use of such knowledge as we can command, to modify certain results of mental action very materially, and thereby avoid disaster; and, in many instances, avert mental and social ruin.

One way in which this work can be accomplished to a certain extent, it seems to me, is by controlling or regulating the enormous production of certain unhealthy suggestions, that come to the minds of this army of individuals who are on the border-line of irresponsibility, and need only a spark of certain forms of suggestion to produce a blaze of criminal action.

By suggestion, I mean that which intimates, insinuates, and puts something before the mind for consideration. I use the word crime in its legal sense.

It has been proved, I believe, beyond contradiction, that there are such things as mental epidemics, during which certain mental diseases are transferred, by way of contagion, if you please, from one person to another, and from one community to another. This fact shows that certain forms of suggestion, presented at the opportune moment to a human mind in a state of receptivity for such suggestion, are as certain to produce particular results as is the inoculation of a person's body by a certain virus at a certain time and in a certain condition.

I do not think any alienist can be found who will not agree with me that the published accounts of murders and other crimes, such as are too often printed in our daily and weekly newspapers, and scattered broadcast over the country, are not only detrimental to mental health, but, in many cases, are productive of very sad results.

How often do we observe a report of some diabolical criminal act followed by another and another of the same kind, in close and rapid succession! Can there be a doubt in the minds of those who have given the subject of mental pathology any attention, that this report, and the subsequent acts, are connected as cause and effect?

How often have we observed in our cities conspicuous and bloodcurdling posters of theatrical and other shows, representing duels, murders, and the like! Can we doubt that in many instances such representations furnish to certain minds just the suggestion necessary for an outburst of criminal action?

We know something of the effect of wholesome suggestion on the minds of those who are fortunate enough to be mentally sound, and we also know something of such effect on unsound minds. We cultivate music, literature, and the fine arts, and all that is ennobling, and we know that such efforts are rewarded by human improvement, by the higher development of all the human faculties.

We remove those who are classed as insane to asylums of rest for treatment, and protect them from evil influences, and

* Read before the International Medico-Legal Congress, August 17, 1893.

surround them with the best means known to us to enable their minds to return to a normal and healthy condition. What is done, however, for those who are quivering in the mental balance? Nothing.

Journalists, certainly those who are entitled to that honorable name, recognize the evil effects of certain sensational reports of criminal acts; but if a word is said against the publication of any wild imaginings of a reporter or editor, who knows nothing of the effect of his writings or publications on the minds of that large army of unfortunate individuals whose minds are on the verge of being wrecked, the cry goes forth at once that we are throttling the press, interfering with the principles of freedom, and assaulting the Constitution of our Republic. It would seem that the time has arrived when this misinterpretation of our principles of freedom should be corrected. No person has a legal or moral right to sow the seeds of disease in the physical or mental system of his fellow man, under any form of government on the face of the earth.

It is unfortunately true that there are many forces at work preparing a fertile soil for such seed. The argument of the agent of the detrimental suggestion is: "There is a demand and I have a right to supply that demand." I reply, however, that the right to supply a demand is legitimate only when by so doing the rights of others are not molested. Liberty demands self-protection, and in modern civilization supported by vast scientific research, it becomes not only the right, but the duty, of its votaries to suppress and regulate, to the best of their ability, things that are detrimental and dangerous to the best welfare of the individual and the State.

No one is allowed to sow the seeds of physical disease. If we consider mental disease contagious, why should we not take steps for its prevention as well as for the prevention of contagious physical diseases? Why should not those who aid in the contagion of mental diseases be held responsible as well as those who aid in spreading physical disease. I sum up my conclusions in the following form:

1. There are many persons on the border-line of irresponsibility.
2. Such persons need only certain forms of suggestion to cause them to commit criminal acts.
3. Suggestions of crime are largely disseminated by published sensational accounts of criminal acts and evil-doings, and by certain pictures posted in public places.
4. Suggestion of crime is often contagious among a certain number of persons possessing partially unbalanced minds.
5. Organized effort can do much to prevent crime by investigation and study of the phenomena of criminal suggestion.
6. Efforts should be made to suppress and regulate the production of the large amount of unhealthy suggestion now being disseminated, and such work is as important and promises as good results as the efforts being put forth to control contagious diseases.

THE SOCIAL CONDITION OF WORKINGMEN.

RALPH D. ST. JOHN.

Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in
The Chautauquan, Meadville, Pa., December.

THE Seventh Annual Report of the Bureau of Labor at Washington has been recently published. The Report relates to the cost of producing textiles and glass in the United States and in Europe; to the wages paid to the persons employed in these industries; and to the cost of living of the laborers. My object is to draw from the tables in the Report some inferences as to the real condition of American laborers, and as to the relation existing between their condition and the cost of living. The following details are taken from the cotton, the woolen, and the glass industries.

It is found that in the cotton industry, of the 2,132 families considered, 168 owned their house. The average size of the family was 5.7 persons. The average total yearly income for

each individual was \$114.70, the expenditure \$106.48. Of the whole number of families 765 came out at the end of the year with a deficit which amounted on an average for each to \$54.16. Averaging the total surplus among the 1,151 families, who had accumulated, it gave as the share of each \$123.33. The average expenditure for food was \$287.06 a family, or \$50.06 an individual. The total cost of living, other than for food and rent, was \$258.79 a family, or \$45.13 an individual.

In the woolen industry, 911 families were considered, of whom 154 owned their house. Average size of family 4.9 persons. For each individual, the average total income was \$136.49; the average expenditure \$122.28. A deficit was traced to 268 families of the average amount of \$61.49; and a surplus of \$136.16 to each of 583 families. The cost of food was \$262.85 a family, \$54.10 an individual. Total expense, other than for food and rent, was \$256.32 a family, \$52.76 an individual.

In the glass industry, of the 1,276 families visited, 339 owned their home. Average number of persons in each family 4.8. For each person, the average income was \$177.81, the average expenditure \$159.07. An average deficit of \$92.59 was traced to each of 453 families; 766 families had each an average surplus of \$205.65. Cost of food was 294.75 a family, \$60.97 an individual. Besides cost of food and rent, the expenditure was \$394.37 a family, \$81.57 an individual.

These figures show that, so far as financial considerations go, the three industries, in the order given, form an ascending scale. They also show that, as far as actual financial results are concerned, they all compare favorably with the general estimate which any observing person would make of the condition of the majority of people in any calling throughout the country.

I will pass now to more specific cases, with the object of seeking out the causes of the sufferings of which some working people complain. I shall trace out some of the statements concerning certain individuals, and compare and contrast them.

Of two families living in Alabama, and connected with the cotton industry, it is learned that both are of American birth. Of the one designated in the tables as number 9, the husband, aged forty-seven years, is a section hand; the wife and three children are all at work. The husband's income is \$257.58, the wife's \$15.63, the children's \$333.56; total income, \$606.77. They do not own their house. For their food, the itemized bill amounts to \$261.60. For expenditure other than for food, \$39 goes for rent; \$28 for fuel; \$6 for lighting; for clothing for the husband \$5, for the wife \$5, for the children \$45; furniture and utensils \$43. The total expenditure is \$562.45. Under the table of notes, in which running comments on the condition of each family are made, it is said, "They live in squalor."

In the other family, number 35 in the tables, the husband, aged forty-six, is a carder, receiving \$257. The wife stays at home, but takes boarders and lodgers, earning thus \$236; the only child, a son, earns by work \$120. Their itemized expenditures for food reach the amount of \$279. The rent is \$24, fuel \$32, lighting \$15; clothing for husband \$12, for wife \$15, son \$5; furniture and utensils \$1.50. The total expenditure is \$443; the surplus is \$170. Their cabin is described as neat but crowded, and they have a garden.

The difference in the circumstances, under conditions quite similar, shows that the latter family have at least one of the secrets of the capitalist's success, while the other swells the list of the most miserable people in the land.

In two families of Irish nationality, living in Illinois and working in the glass industry, greater differences still are found. In one case, the husband, aged forty-two years, is a mixer; the wife remains at home; three children are at work, two at school, and two at home. The husband receives \$349, the children at work \$317—total income, \$666. Total expen-

diture for food, \$187.40; other than food, \$278.65. In the latter amount are comprised the following: taxes, \$11.50; insurance on property, \$1.50, on life, \$14; for religion, \$1; for charity, \$1.50; books and newspapers, \$6.70; amusements and vacations, \$10; intoxicating liquor, \$26; tobacco, \$5.20. Their surplus is \$200, and they own their house and garden, a sewing machine, and a cow.

In the second family, the husband, aged thirty-three years, is a blower and receives \$1,449.52. The wife and three children are not wage-earners. The amount spent for food is \$352, other than for food, \$1,097.52. In the latter sum are included rent, \$120; labor organizations, \$34.18; religion, \$2; charity, \$15; books and newspapers, \$6.50; amusements and vacations, \$30; intoxicating liquors, \$400; tobacco, \$52; sickness and death, \$27; other expenses, \$60. Total expenditures reach \$1,449.52, just balancing income. One other item needs to be mentioned. In the former family the bill for clothing ran, for the husband \$20, the wife \$15, children \$50; in the latter family, husband \$125, wife \$40, children \$65. The remarks in the Report concerning the second family are: "Wretched people, miserable home."

In this comparison the earmarks indicate a selfish, drunken husband, as the cause of the misery of the second family. It is a pity that any account of liquor entered into the first Report, but it is the aim of this article to take in all particulars, average instead of extreme cases, which makes it necessary to note many things to be deplored.

The tables in the Seventh, as well as in the Sixth Report, show that the misery often to be found existing among the working people cannot be attributed to the cost of living, or rather to the disproportion between their earnings and the cost of living. The majority of those who are classed among the destitute are to be found, it is true, among those receiving the smallest wages; but that this does not necessarily follow is proved by the fact that some of the poorest paid laborers are recorded as living in good circumstances and as having accumulated quite a property, while others receiving the best pay are in the most miserable condition.

Thus we come by this new route to the old lesson, that the cause for the misery or the happiness of men lies within themselves and not in outward circumstances.

THE MORALITY OF CONQUEST.

Condensed from THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in
The Spectator, London, November 18.

IS it genuine love for others, or only distrust in ourselves, which has revived the discussion as to the lawfulness of conquest? Certainly, it is not knowledge of the history of progress in the world, which is inseparably allied with the history of conquering tribes. Conquest alone has secured for civilized manhood the vast territories comprised in the two Americas; and it is in conquest alone that there is any hope of terminating the savagery of Africa, where races left to self-government for ages, in regions superabundantly fertile, have not only not advanced, but have positively retrograded, and are now distinctly more degraded than many of the savages of Polynesia. The most cruel conquest recorded in history, that of the Canaanites by an Arab tribe, saved for the world its only beneficial creed; and the double conquest of Britain by two sets of Norsemen enabled the Anglo-Saxon to take his vivifying place in the history of mankind. The evidence which proves that the conquest of the inferior races by the superior has been beneficial either to them or the world at large is irresistible, and in all who know history, wakes in them a doubt whether assaults upon the system can be either well informed or sincere.

It is certain, however, that they are often both, and that many, whose intelligence is as undoubted as their motives, seriously question whether the new effort of the whites to

conquer Africa, which is now going on from all points of the Continent at once, is anything better than a huge dacoity, an effort to steal vast resources which properly do not belong to the conquering people. No such act, they assert, is compatible with Christianity; and though God, in His beneficial Providence, may utilize such a crime for good, still, it is a crime of which decent people who believe their creed should repent in sackcloth and ashes. This view is unusual on the Continent, even among the pious, and is unknown in America; but we are sure we do not misrepresent in the least degree either the religious Radicals or the semi-Socialists of our own country.

We cannot but think that, with the exception of a minute section, they are entirely mistaken. With that section, which denies the right of making war under all circumstances, we have no quarrel, nor any common ground upon which it is possible to argue. They think that Christ forbade war, and taught non-resistance even in extreme cases; and, if He did, the question for us, at least, ends, and we yield to a wisdom which transcends reason, and is directed towards ends of which we have no conception. For the very few who are consistent in this faith, and who would abolish policemen equally with soldiery, trusting for defense or reparation only to supernatural power, we have the highest respect; or, in the few cases where faith and action are beyond all doubt united, a kind of reverence such as Arabs feel for the insane. We cannot, however, agree with them in the least; and holding that Christ, in rejecting all counsels of insurrection against Cæsar, declared conquest lawful, and that war may be a legitimate exercise of human faculties, we are wholly unable to see that war for the conquest of barbarians is a specially bad kind of war. On the contrary, it seems to us the best, far better than the wars for points of honour or fractions of territory which Europe has been accustomed to wage. The world really gains by the new wars immensely, and the white peoples, in taking up, as they have done, a responsibility for the world, are bound to see that their wars, like their other acts, push it a step farther towards their best ideal. If they can do that, and will do that, they have, we conceive, a right to conquer Africa, which without them will remain for the next three thousand years, as it has remained for the last three thousand, a wilderness in which man has been, on the whole, the most savage and useless of the wild beasts. They have a right, with provocation, or without it, to introduce order, and to use all force which they honestly believe to be necessary to that end. That the exercise of this force involves slaughter is no more to be regretted than that all discipline involves the infliction of pain.

EDUCATION, LITERATURE, ART.

CHATS WITH JANE CLERMONT.

WILLIAM GRAHAM.

Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in
The Nineteenth Century, London, November.

II.

ON returning to my hotel, I made a note of the various matters about which I wished to converse with my new-found *confidante*. I looked forward to these further opportunities of conversation with the liveliest pleasure, for, apart from the absolute novel information concerning Byron and Shelley and their *entourage*, which I saw clearly I should obtain, there was in the lady herself a charm which old age could not kill—a charm that must once have been all-powerful.

There were no signs of old age about this woman of the poets, except the white hair; the voice was as clear as a bell, the hearing and intellect as acute as ever, and the eyes as bright. It was a rare privilege. The next day, at five, I called in the

carriage for Madame Clermont, and we drove along the Lung-Arno.

"It must seem strange and dreamlike to you," I said, "driving along this road, which you must have known so well with Shelley and Mary, with a wretched latter Nineteenth-Century man."

"No doubt, the downcome is great," she replied, with that wicked smile which youth had passed on to age undiminished in malice and in mirth; "but, yes, as you say, it seems all like a dream; perhaps, after all, as Shelley said, life is only a dream. I seriously, rather, tend to believe that. The past seems so much more real than the present. You will feel just the same when you are my age."

"Ah, madame! I trust that will not be," I said. "Over you, the years pass by, as by one sacred to the gods, as though Time himself had enjoined them to pass only in play; and when death comes at last, he will come, oh so softly! But the years do not deal thus with others, and I should have no glorious memories—memories annihilating time—to look back upon."

"Ah, but I long for death!" she said. "Death represents to me all that is beautiful and to be desired. The mere objective view of it is pleasing to me—blissful, changeless rest. Ah, my child, may you never grow to want rest, rest, rest, as I do. But I do believe, what we call death, has vastly deeper meaning than mere repose," she continued. "I believe with Shelley that it is but the gateway to worlds and worlds of infinite possibilities, and not for a single moment do I ever doubt that I shall meet my beloved one again. To speak of annihilation in connection with Shelley, seems mere, rank absurdity. I do not believe any one who once knew that man could do so."

"Tell me now of Shelley and Byron," I requested.

At the last name, the first time I had mentioned it, a momentary frown contracted her brow.

"Of course," she said, "you know how unpleasant any mention of that man is to me, and I appreciate your delicacy in making no allusion to him until I had promised to tell you everything."

"But surely he was a great man, and a noble character, despite his faults," I said; "and you are too large-minded to bear hate beyond the grave."

"I bear no hate," she replied, "only absolute indifference, and a great deal of contempt in some respects; and the subject is naturally unpleasant." . . .

Sitting one day by the Arno, I asked her the reason of her prejudice against Byron and her strong affection for Shelley.

"As I have already said," she replied, "I have no prejudice against Byron. He behaved atrociously to me, but that was my fault—I ought to have known better—but perhaps misfortune would be the better word, for I was too young to have any knowledge of character. I suppose, you are as crass as most men, and think that I loved Byron?"

I made no reply—

"My young friend, no doubt, you will know a woman's heart better some day. I was dazzled, but that does not mean love. It might, perhaps, have grown into love, but it never did."

"Have you never loved, madame?" I asked.

A delicate blush suffused her cheek, and this time she made no reply, gazing on the ground.

"Shelley?" I murmured.

"With all my heart and soul," she replied, without moving her eyes from the ground.

"Perhaps," I said later, "Byron's bad conduct had something to do with this; he seems to have been very acute."

"I have said that he told lies about Shelley," she replied; "things without a word of truth," she added, with feminine tautology.

"Why do you smile?"

"At my thoughts, madame," I said.

"And what may they be?"

"Ah! you cannot force me to tell them, imperious as you are. Surely, one's thoughts are free."

"I do command you," she insisted.

"Well, then, madame, if you command, I must, of course, obey. I was thinking of a line of Shakespeare."

"And the line?"

"Methinks the lady doth protest too much."

"You impertinent boy! If you do not believe what I tell you, why traverse Europe to see me?"

"There are things, madame," I said, "which it is the duty of every man to believe, when told him by a lady, and I have conquered my scepticism."

Two smart boxes on the ear were the only reply I received to this. A sorry return, indeed, for obedience and faith.

My interest in this lady on account of her relations with the two great poets grew into a very warm attachment for herself, and the parting was very painful to me. It is painful even now to look back upon that fair Spring morning, when life was Springtime, too, and the kind words, as I almost broke down, "Oh! what a silly boy. You can come and see me again next Spring; and, anyhow, life is only a dream. You will meet me in the after-world with Shelley—and, I hope, not with Byron," she added, with her humorous smile. "Come, kiss me and say good-bye like a man. No, not good-bye, *au revoir*. *Au revoir*, dear, in this world or the next. I am sure, it is only *au revoir*. Meantime you must forget all about me."

"I shall never forget, madame," I replied, with choking in the throat, as I kissed those lips which had been kissed by Byron and by Shelley. And I never shall. But that Springtime never came, and I am waiting for the after-world, for soon after, that dear lady passed

To where beyond these voices there is peace.

CALVIN AS A WRITER.

EMILE FAGUET.

Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in *Revue Bleue, Paris, November 18.*

JOHN CALVIN was a very great writer. I would even say that he was the greatest writer of the Sixteenth Century, if I rated more highly than I do, style, properly so called. Style is one thing and speech is another. The art of writing and the art of speaking are different arts. If I were more convinced than I am of what I have said above, I would declare the style of Calvin to be the greatest style of the Sixteenth Century, because it is the style which, in its severity, in its manner, in its correct and chaste aspect, is the furthest removed from spoken style. I have, however, a weakness for writers who have something of the freedom and spontaneous graces of speech, and Montaigne, and, even more, Rabelais, will always have for me a seducing charm. Still, it is necessary for me to admit that, in the matter of cultivated style, Calvin surpassed all writers of the Sixteenth Century.

Perspicuity, neatness, precision, secret force, just expression, such are the solid and durable merits of his diligent and attentive pen. Several times he speaks with satisfaction of the brevity of his style. That makes us smile to-day.

Nothing, however, is more just than this remark of his, if you judge by comparison. Calvin is brief in that he is sober. His phrases are long, but not overcharged; he has long sentences, but no verbiage. When you cast your eyes on him beside any one of his contemporaries, you understand how, to a certain degree, he appears short, and even concise. His smallest treatises appear to us well extended, it is true; but that is to his honor, being the result of his extreme consciousness.

One quality is lacking in this great, severe style: it is grace, a smile, all sorts of smiles. Of these, some are the result of gaiety of spirit, some proceed from indulgence, some from

a sensibility easily moved, others from a brilliant imagination which is pleased with its discoveries; and Calvin, because he lacked charity, sensibility, and imagination, has none of these. Unction he was absolutely without. This dryness and an indescribable something which make us think of a metal, hard, yet supple, and without lustre, Bossuet described by a single word: It is a "sad" style.

Of all men who have written, Calvin shows the least humor. Of all styles, his is the most impersonal. He wrote only "to be understood." Doubtless this is the first rule and the first quality of style; but there are others. Calvin recognized but one quality. The contrast is astonishing if you compare him with any of the Church Fathers; for these, often so strange in their speech, at least draw what they write from their heart as much as from their intellect. Justice, however, requires me to add that Calvin had one passion; it was to convince those whom he addressed, and that sufficed to impart to his words, if not brilliancy, at least vigor and movement.

Of all his works, those which have most originality of expression, are his sermons, and in these are passages of popular eloquence, which manifest the "censor" and the "tribune," and which very often remind you of St. John Chrysostom. In some of these, he abuses those who thought they had won salvation by coming to Geneva, without thinking it worth while to attend strictly to their habits and ways of life. Here he shows a heavy and massive pleasantry, but very blunt. When he is in this vein, he goes to extremes. The "spiritual libertines" pretended that death is the return to God or to nothing. Therefore Calvin, in one of his sermons, says: "A certain Bertrand Desmoulins, who has since become either God or nothing, according to their doctrine, that is, he is dead." . . .

Peter Bayle, the author of the famous Dictionary, says of Calvin: "He was a man whom God endowed with great talents, much intellect, an exquisite judgment, a faithful memory, a solid, eloquent, and indefatigable pen, great knowledge, and a great zeal for truth." This moderate opinion need not be altered. It remains just. It is, however, incomplete. Calvin had a great spirit, which would not have been lessened, which would not have been misled, and which would, in all probability, have been more powerful, if he had had a greater heart. This man, who had in him the qualities of a philosopher, of a statesman, and of a conqueror, appears to have been everything except a true priest; or, if this judgment is thought a little harsh, I will say that of the priest he had that portion out of which a martyr can be made, but not the stuff of an apostle. He confessed God, that is, his creed was true and he taught it; I am not able to perceive that he made it loved. He was a professor of religion, not a propagator of religious sentiment. He had a theological spirit, and a heart which had not a taste for the Divine. The greatness of God, the infirmity and nothingness of man, these are ideas, and sublime religious ideas; but they are ideas only. No one has ever been more filled, and, as it were, infatuated with these ideas than Calvin, and there has never been a more vigorous and eloquent defender than he of those ideas. The love of God is a passion, and perhaps the lowest base of Christianity, its deepest source, its true discovery, and its true revelation. This passion Calvin possibly had, but he did not impart it. What he inspires, is terror of God, and if, on certain points he appears more Christian than Biblical, on that point he appears more Biblical than Christian.

Charity and tenderness are almost wholly absent from his works, abnegation never appears therein. Those touching and charming exaggerations, dangerous, I admit, for social needs; those exaggerations of doctrine, or rather of Gospel sentiments, which are found so often in the words of Christ, and which are, as it were, the exquisite flower of Christianity: "No lawsuits, no oaths, thou shalt not kill, forbid not to take thy coat also, offer the other cheek"—all these astonish Calvin, which I approve; but they astonish him too much, and that displeases me. He rejects them with too firm a hand. He kept and guarded, with jealous care, the keys of the Tabernacle, and allowed to be poured on it a little only of the holy oil.

SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

IDEAL TRANSPORT.

Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST, from a paper in

The Atlantic Monthly, Boston, December.

THE ideal mode of transit for men and their belongings would be one that is safe, swift, without fatigue, noiseless, free from dust, out of the direct rays of the sun, with air and light enough—in a word, comfortable in all respects, and cheap.

It is needless to point out that none of the existing modes of travel combine all these conditions. The trolley-roads are cheap, and are a distinct advance in human achievement in so far as they embody the principle of energy transmitted as needed. They are in the line of all man's previous great achievements, but, as surface railways, they cannot be made safe to those whose way lies necessarily, or even by choice or inadvertence, across their path. The flying-machine to which some look for the ideal mode of transit of the future, would be free from dust, indeed, and would be quiet, we suppose; but so far it has not proved so fully controllable as to be certainly safe, and for purposes of general use is ideal indeed, but not an immediately realizable ideal.

Is there, then, no immediately realizable ideal mode of transit that shall be safe, both to its passengers and to those in the streets of cities, and in the roads or fields of the open country, safe, producing little or no fatigue, silent, free from dust and direct sunshine, with air and light enough, comfortable, and yet cheap? We answer that a slightly elevated electric trolley-road, so little elevated that there would be almost no fatigue in walking up an inclined plane or a few steps to reach its carriages, and just enough so that folk can walk or drive vehicles under it, could be made to meet all these conditions.

If the nickel-in-the-slot machine gave access by turnstiles to the platforms, admitting one passenger at each turn, no ticket-sellers, gatemen, or conductors, would be needed. If the stations were at even distances apart, or even at known distances apart, no brakemen nor enginemen, nor motormen would be needed. Each train, or better still, each carriage, could have its motor apparatus. Sufficient electricity could be sent along the rail to carry the train to its destined station or platform, stop the train, and open the carriage doors, and then be taken off until the train, after stopping a fixed time, be ready to slowly close its doors and start again. This could be managed mechanically by contrivances that telegraphed back any defect in their action to the central or electric plant station. Such details are no more unachievable than many automatic and electric contrivances now in use. Even such automata could determine when not to send on the train, as well as when to send it on or stop it, much as pin-machines throw out defective pins, or screw-machines turn the heads of screws to right or left, as needed to fit them neatly in their boxes.

If the electricity be sent along a stiff rail, as was done with the intra-mural rail at Jackson Park, the swinging wire with its liability to break under a coat of ice and snow, would be gotten rid of. The safety of the passengers would be further secured by making the floors of the platforms on a level with the floors of the carriages, and fitting so close that one could scarcely drop a pin between them.

With all dangers from collisions and running over people eliminated, and all passengers, and even freight, running at the same velocity between stations, there would be no limit to the rate of speed possible.

Now, as to the rails and the carriages. How stupid it is to think that we must always be improving in but one direction! Doubtless advantages are gained by continually making loco-

motives and passenger-cars and freight-cars bigger and stronger and heavier in order to draw heavier and longer trains. But the English and continental European railways find an advantage in their smaller and lighter passenger coaches and goods-train vehicles. All big things have their uses, no doubt, but what a lesson we get from the bicycle, of improvement in the opposite direction! The parcels that fly in light cradles, just big enough to contain them, along the ceilings of the great retail stores, teach a lesson. What a lesson, too, the tiny elevator, only large enough to carry two or three letters, that flies up and down in some great printing-establishment teaches, as well as the vast elevators in the Eiffel tower, or some huge twenty-story building! Why should we have on railroads a few big trains, crowded with passengers, at hours inconvenient to many of them, instead of numerous small trains with fewer passengers, but at more frequent intervals? Because of the personnel, the engines, required for each train. But dispensing with these, as above suggested, at any moment we could get a train or single carriage, and go whither we would.

And how light the carriages might be, especially if, instead of being supported on the rails, they were suspended from the rails! The merest baskets would carry people, if suspended. What a cheapening of travel there would be through the saving of force expended, electric or other, if the weight of the passenger carriages were reduced, as it might be if they were suspended!

The suspended carriages, or passenger-baskets, could be hung from one rail as well as, or much better than, from two rails. A basket, holding four persons, might be hired for a five-hundred mile journey (on the Austrian system of uniform rates for trips within certain limits of distance), and if one choose to take it alone as a sleeping-car, what comfort and convenience he might secure.

Waking or sleeping, this would be Ideal Transit.

RECENT SCIENCE.

Density of the Earth.—M. Alphonse Berget, according to the *Annales Industrielles*, has just concluded a series of experiments undertaken with the object of determining the mean density of the terrestrial globe. For his purpose, he made use of a lake having a water area of about 100 acres, situated in the territory of Habay-la-Neuve, in the province of Luxembourg. By causing the waters of this lake to vary in level from $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. to over 3 ft., he was enabled to register the amount of influence which this enormous mass exercised upon a hydrogen gravimeter. The variation in the water-level of the lake represented a plus or minus attractive mass amounting to many hundreds of tons, and M. Berget thus concludes that the density of the earth is represented by the number 5.41, instead of 5.56, which appears to have been the calculation arrived at when dealing with the question formerly.—*The Engineering and Mining Journal, New York.*

Discovery of an Egg of the "Æpyornis."—A large specimen of the egg of the fabled "roc" of the "Arabian Nights," or *Æpyornis*, as the extinct gigantic bird of Madagascar is called, has recently been secured by Mr. J. Proctor, of Tamatave and London. It was discovered by some natives about twenty miles to the southward of St. Augustine's Bay, on the southwest coast of Madagascar. It was floating on the calm sea, within twenty yards of the beach, and is supposed to have been washed away with the foreshore, which consists of sand-hills, after a hurricane in the early part of the year. The childlike longshoremen of the antipodes, thinking that the egg might have a value, showed the unusual piece of flotsam about, with a view to the sale of it, and it thus came into the hands of Mr. Proctor, who has brought the curiosity to London. The egg, which is white-brown in color and unbroken, is a fine specimen, $33\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 28 inches; and an even

higher value is placed upon it than upon the egg of the great auk, which lived within the memory of man. The Brobdignagian proportions of the egg are better demonstrated by comparison with the eggs of the ostrich and crocodile. An ostrich's egg is about 17 inches by 15 inches, and the contents of six such are only equal to one egg of the *Apyornis*. The measurements of the egg of the crocodile are normally 9 inches by 6½ inches. It would require the contents of 16½ emu's eggs to equal the contents of this great egg, or 148 eggs of the homely fowl, or 30,000 of the humming-bird. The last egg of the kind disposed of in London sold for £100, though cracked.—*Scientific American, New York.*

How Electricity Is Encouraged.—The Bishop of Urgel, in the Republic of Andorra, says the London *Electrician*, a few weeks ago prohibited and anathematized the installation of telephonic apparatus and other supernatural and diabolical electrical sortileges. This interdiction of telephones, phonographs, etc., reminds one of the taboo which the Ediles of the Ville Soleil, Paris, inflicted on electricity and the electric light in 1853. Some induction-coils were then installed in some wine and spirit shops, where shocks were administered to customers in a manner similar to the present automatic machines. The Municipal Council forbade the use of such electric machines, as being a source of accidents. A year later an inquiry was held on the treatment by electricity, which an electrician of the Conservatoire des Arts et Metiers was applying to cure some diseases. The Municipal Council of Paris decreed that the treatment by electricity was dangerous, and suppressed it. This enlightened Municipal Council had, however, in 1851, authorized Archeron (who died this year in deepest misery) to use a battery of 60 cells on the Boulevard at the corner of the Rue Rougemont, for his electric-lamp and electroplating experiments. The whereas of the decree was, that there was no risk of explosion or fire in using such a battery. The same intelligent body had also authorized the owner of a café to have an electric-lamp on his premises, but on the express condition that the rays from the lamp should not fall outside, because they might frighten horses passing the café.—*The Electrical World, New York.*

Infection from Rifle-Bullets.—In order to ascertain if rifle-bullets are capable of carrying infection, Messner (*Münchener Med. Wochenschrift*, 1892, No. 23) has been making careful experiments with bullets purposely infected with particular micro-organisms. Bullets thus treated were discharged into tin boxes at a distance of from 225 to 250 metres. These boxes were filled with sterile gelatine peptone, and the channel in the latter, made by the passage of the bullet, was carefully watched and examined. It was found that in all cases the infected bullets had produced growths of those organisms in the gelatine with which they had originally been brought in contact. In some experiments, the boxes, while filled with sterile gelatine, were covered over with flannel previously infected with particular bacteria, so that before reaching the gelatine the bullet would first have to pass through the former. Ordinary, uninfected bullets were used, but in every instance bacterial growths made their appearance in the subjacent gelatine, corresponding to the particular organism present on the flannel. On the other hand, ordinary bullets, when discharged direct into the gelatine, occasioned only the appearance of moulds and other bacteria common to the air. Thus the heat communicated to the bullet during its discharge is not sufficient to destroy any bacteria which may be present upon it, or to sterilize any portion of the clothing with which it may come in contact. On the contrary, the bullet carries into the wound any bacteria which may exist in the clothes.—*Nature, London.*

In the Arctic Regions.—Travelers in the arctic regions say the physical effects of cold there are about as follows: Fifteen

degrees above, unpleasantly warm; zero, mild; 10 degrees below, bracing; 20 degrees below, sharp, but not severely cold; 30 degrees below, very cold; 40 degrees below, intensely cold; 50 degrees below, a struggle for life.—*Western Broker, Chicago.*

The Phenomenon of Heat.—To comprehend radiation through the earth's atmosphere we need, therefore, to affix definite physical ideas, both to the term, atmosphere, and the term, radiation. The elementary atoms of oxygen and nitrogen may be figured as small spheres scattered thickly in the space which immediately surrounds the earth. They constitute about 99.5 per cent. of the atmosphere. Mixed with these atoms are others of a totally different character, viz., the molecules or atomic groups of carbonic acid, of ammonia; and of aqueous vapour. In these substances, diverse atoms have coalesced to form little systems of atoms. The molecule of aqueous vapour, for example, consists of two atoms of hydrogen, united to one of oxygen, and they mingle as little triads among the monads of oxygen and nitrogen, which constitute the great mass of the atmosphere. These atoms and molecules are separate, but in what sense? They are separate from each other in the sense in which the individual fishes of a shoal are separate. The shoal of fish is embraced by a common medium, which connects the different members of the shoal, and renders intercommunication between them possible. A medium also embraces the atoms of oxygen, nitrogen, and aqueous vapour. Within our atmosphere exists a second, and a finer atmosphere, in which the atoms of oxygen and nitrogen hang like suspended grains. This finer atmosphere unites not only atom with atom, but star with star; and the light of all suns, and of all stars, is, in reality, a kind of music propagated through this interstellar air. The atoms must not only be figured as suspended in this medium, but they must also be figured as vibrating in it. In this motion of the atoms consists what is known as heat. "What is heat in us," as Locke has perfectly expressed it, "is in the body heated nothing but motion." This motion communicated to the medium in which the atoms swing, is sent in ripples through it with inconceivable velocity to the bounds of space. Motion in this form, unconnected with ordinary matter, but speeding through the interstellar medium, is radiant heat, and, if competent to excite the nerves of vision, is then called light.—*Dr. Tyndall's Paper before the "Royal Institution," reported in Engineering, London.*

Thickness of Oil-Films.—From experiments made in the Baltic Sea, off Greifswald, Professor Oberbeck, of the University of Greifswald, has found that the surface of water calmed by one litre of rape-seed oil or machine oil oscillates around nineteen thousand square metres, indicating that the thickness of the film is about one twenty-thousandth of a millimetre. The oil doubtless extends also in an imperceptible film outside of the circle of calm, whence the average thickness of this inner layer is probably even less. The author has made skillfully-devised series of laboratory experiments to determine still more precisely the minimum thickness of a perceptible film, and found it to be two-millionths of a millimetre. This is the same thickness as that which Lord Rayleigh found adequate to arrest the movements of camphor. Mr. Röntgen also has found that the vapor of ether striking upon oil spreads it till it is reduced to the same thinness. According to Herr Overbeck, a film six times thinner is still coherent. If the quantity of oil is gradually increased the pellicle becomes more and more resistant, and of uniform thickness. When it reaches eighteen-millionths of a millimetre, the oil collects in droplets which rise above the rest of the surface; and the film does not become uniform until enough oil has been poured on to equal the entire thickness of the droplets.—*Popular Science Monthly, New York.*

RELIGIOUS.

MODERN JESUITISM: THE RELATIONS OF CHURCH AND STATE.

GRAF PAUL VON HOENSBROECH.

Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in

Preussische Jahrbücher, Berlin, November.

COUNT PAUL VON HOENSBROECH has already published a general vindication of his conduct in withdrawing from the Jesuit Order.* In the present paper, he specifies more precisely, and in greater detail, the causes which influenced him. One feature which he criticises adversely is the unqualified pretension to the hegemony of the Church over the State. His method is to cite passages supporting such claims, from the works of writers of acknowledged authority only, writers competent to speak with authority for the Order, and then leave the reader to infer what would be the policy of the Catholic Church if it had the power to enforce its pretensions. The following is a digest of his presentation of this branch of the subject:

FROM the work "Church and State," by L. V. Hammerstein, S. J. (German Jesuit):

"The existing Catholic Church is empowered by the begotten Son of God with authority 'to bind and loose everything, whatever on the Earth.' The words have a general signification, and must be understood in a general sense. To seek to make a distinction by which, for example, the dominion of Christ extends only to the individual, and not to the family, or to the whole people in their greater social organism, would be thoroughly arbitrary. . . . The Church needs no authority from the State for the exercise of its rights, because she receives her authority directly from God. For the same reason, these rights may, in no manner, be limited by the State; on the contrary, they extend over the State in so far as Church questions are concerned." (Pp. 45, 46.)

The last, but, perhaps, the most forcible, evidence for the hegemony of the Church, the evidence based on the essential nature of the things, lies in the difference of purpose of the two powers. We say: "That power is entitled to the hegemony whose purpose is the higher. The higher purpose is that of the Church; the hegemony is, consequently, her due." (Pp. 99-100.)

This proposition, that the State is subordinate to the Church, is further enforced by the same author in his Latin work, *de Ecclesia et Statu*, in the following statement (p. 118): "Our whole investigation into the origin and power of the visible Catholic Church results in the conclusion that Christ, our Lord and Master, commissioned the Catholic Church, that is to say, Peter the Apostle and his successors, that they in His place should rule and guide the whole human race as a shepherd rules and guides his flock. The power which He conferred to this end He calls the power to bind and loose whatsoever. He makes no distinction as between individuals or families or societies, but says, without any qualification, whatsoever ye shall bind, whatsoever ye shall loose! Where the Law (Lawgiver) makes no distinction, we can also make no distinction. Consequently, the power of the Church extends not only to individuals, but also, in so far as the aims of the Church are concerned, to the family and to the social organization."

"What State can show a similar explicit divine authority whereby not only the people of its own realm but the whole Kingdom of Christ are subjected to it?"

This "documentary" evidence for the authority of the Church over the State is further supported by Cardinal Antonelli, in a communication of March 19, 1870, to the Paris Nuncio; by Cardinals Hergenröther and Manning, by Phillips,

Molitor, and, lastly, by the Bull "*Unam sanctum*" of Boniface VIII., in the year 1303.

"Of what nature is this hegemony of the Church, how far does it extend, by what rule is it to be measured? We reply:

"The Church has, in respect of the State, the right to bind and to loose, in so far as it may appear to the Church after careful consideration, that such binding and loosing is indicated as its proper function.

"That is to say: Direct subordination to the Church of all spiritual matters, and indirectly of all worldly matters, in so far as they have any bearing on the direct functions of the Church. For instance, the Church can directly command her priest to stay at his post and perform his clerical duties, indirectly she can resist the power of the State which would enlist him for military purposes.

"By virtue of her ecclesiastical authority, the Church possesses the right, if needs be, to define the limits between Church authority and State authority; for, it is entirely within her province to define the measure of her own Divinely-appointed authority, and to instruct the people in regard to it. Indirectly, she is rendered competent to define the limitations of State authority, partly because, to a great extent, the jurisdiction of the State begins where that of the Church terminates, and partly because the rights and duties of the State as well as those of the individual belong, in a wider sense, to moral instruction."

"The spiritual power," says Cardinal Manning, "knows with Divine certainty the limitations of its own jurisdiction, and, consequently, also the limitations and competence of the civil power. She is consequently, in all matters of religion and conscience, supreme."

"It is the province of the Church, moreover, to adjudicate not only upon the relations of Church and State, but also upon international relations and civil jurisdiction, and to interdict all Christians from aiding in a war which it declares to be unjust. It declares, moreover, that the entire clergy, the members of religious orders and congregations are, in respect of the State, ex-territorial, and, as such, absolved from subordination to the legislative, judicial, and executive power of their country. A priest cannot be punished by the civil authorities, unless the Church sees good grounds for handing him over to them."

All this means neither more nor less than the absolute hegemony of the Church over the State in every relation.

"BORN OF THE VIRGIN MARY."

PROFESSOR C. J. H. ROPES.

Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in

The Andover Review, Boston, November-December.

THE present controversy in Germany over the Apostles' Creed, centres in the miraculous conception and Virgin-birth of Christ. Moreover, it is so freely asserted by the opponents of the Creed, that this clause of it—"conceived by the Holy Ghost, born of the Virgin Mary"—must be abandoned as an article of faith, that it becomes specially appropriate to ask on what evidence we still retain and believe it.

The great objection advanced against belief in the Virgin-birth, is the meagreness of the direct evidence, contained only in the first two chapters of Matthew and in the first three of Luke. The narratives of Matthew and Luke are either historical or legendary, or, they may contain a historical kernel in a legendary husk.

1. The first impression they make on the reader is certainly not that of a legend. There is a sobriety, a conciseness, an absence not only of rhetoric and embroidery, but also of all unnecessary detail; there is, above all, a reverent reticence

* Vide THE LITERARY DIGEST, Vol. vii., No. 5, p. 12.

about those narratives, which is in striking contrast to most legends.

2. We have in Matthew and Luke, not two variants of the same story, but two very strikingly independent, apparently contradictory, narratives, which yet accord absolutely as to the main facts of the miraculous conception and Virgin-birth.

3. In a legendary story, no *personal* point of view would probably be prominent, still less, the points of view of two different peoples, and those precisely the only ones who had the *original* knowledge of the facts which underlie the story. But, here we have in Matthew's narrative, told clearly from Joseph's side, and Luke's, from Mary's. We may safely challenge the critics to produce legends of this type.

4. Those details of the narrative which are immediately accessory to the principal fact, are, in Matthew, complicated in a manner not only unnecessary, from the legendary point of view, but, I venture to say, entirely unnatural in a legend. Matthew "describes the imminent danger that He who should save His people from their sins, would be born as the illegitimate child of a woman, put away by her righteous betrothed, because of unfaithfulness. Such circumstances would have a tendency to foster in many minds, not belief in the Divine Sonship of Jesus, but suspicions of adultery and illegitimacy. A legend to become current to all, needs to follow the path of least resistance. "The narrative of the virginal birth of Jesus cannot be explained except by the reality itself; it is not thus that imagination dreams and invents."

5. The Jewish calumnies are collateral evidence in the same direction. These calumnies are very old, probably date back into the First Century. A contemporary of Akiba (who is said to have been killed in A.D. 135) makes the assertion that he found in Jerusalem a book of genealogies, in which was written that Jesus was a bastard of a married woman. This is the topic which forms a part of nearly all the Talmudic references to Jesus. Now, till after Christ's death, no Jew, disciple, or enemy, seems to have known anything irregular or extraordinary connected with His birth. Near the beginning of the Second Century, the Church clearly holds the Virgin-birth, and the hostile Jews are pouring out these calumnies. The conclusion is irresistible, that these slanders embodying the Jewish interpretation of the events connected with Christ's birth, recorded in Matthew and Luke, are a caricature of what the Church believed. They thus became witnesses to the faith of the Church in the Virgin-birth.

6. One of the strongest objections to the view that the Virgin-birth is legendary, is found in the difficulty of discovering probable sources for the legend, or motives for its creation. It is difficult to state or prove an universal negative, yet it seems fair to claim that if there be a legend, some natural source must be found for it, in heathen or Jewish, or Jewish-Christian ideas, or some adequate doctrinal motive must account for its creation. Among possible sources all heathen mythology is at once excluded by the intensely Jewish form and coloring of the narratives in Matthew and Luke. All points of contact with heathenism are so completely wanting, that it is now conceded on both sides that only Jewish sources can be considered. But any form or manner of the incarnation, or humanization, of God was utterly offensive to the Hebrew mind, and contradictory, not only to its narrow monotheism, but also to its transcendent conception of the distance and difference separating God and man.

7. Now the great objection to the Virgin-birth is, as we have seen, the meagreness of direct evidence in the New Testament. One great reason for this is that it was not used as a theological datum. The plans of Mark and John exclude it, for both confine their view to the work, rather than the life of Jesus.

Further, by the natural course of events, and by its own nature, the Virgin-birth was for a considerable period an esoteric doctrine. Forming no part of that to which the

Apostles could bear witness, and no part of the evidence on which they had believed, and being in itself by no means calculated to inspire faith in an unbelieving Jew, or the right kind of ideas in an unbelieving Gentile, it would naturally be omitted from all missionary preaching of the Apostles. The view that silence implies ignorance, is particularly untenable here. Thus we see, that the undoubted fact, that the Virgin-birth did not belong to the original Gospel preaching of the Apostles, has far less importance than Professor Harnack ascribes to it.

In conclusion, we assume that as Christ's person was a miracle, so the Incarnation was a miracle.

(1). If Christ came into being like other men, where does the acknowledged miracle of the Incarnation come in?

(2) The Logos, who became flesh, must be the original causative, and controlling factor in the formation of the person of Christ, but if all the elements of a complete human person were provided through Joseph and Mary, the Logos becomes an extraneous, redundant factor.

(3) If Jesus was son of Joseph, born like us, why was He sinless, and He alone sinless, among all men that ever lived? It is here objected, with much apparent force, that the Virgin-birth of Jesus cannot be the cause of His sinlessness, for the reason that he would have inherited the tendency to sin, just as much from Mary alone, as from both Joseph and Mary. But, there is here, not simply the question of excluding one or two equal factors of inheritance. John connects the transmission of a sinful nature, not with all the factors of natural birth, but solely with those on the father's side. Paul, too, makes Adam the source of the sinfulness of the race. Further, the Logos, in uniting Himself with a human nature derived from Mary, would associate with Himself, and, so to speak, assimilate only such human elements as are germane in moral purity to His own Divine holiness. As sinfulness is no necessary constituent of human nature, but a deformity, its sources in Mary might well be prevented from participation in forming the human nature of Christ.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WAUNA, THE WITCH-MAIDEN.

ALVIN SYDENHAM, LIEUT. U. S. A.

Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in

The United Service, Philadelphia, December.

AMONG THE gallant leaders of the Red Indians who have striven to arrest the onward march of the white man—the Mineaska,—there is none who engaged in the unequal conquest with more determined gallantry than Sitting Bull, the chief of the Sioux Nation. Sitting Bull belonged to the tribe of the Uncapapas, and began his career as medicine-man and dreamer. It was a recluse medicine-squaw who suggested to him the idea of leadership, by interpreting a dream for him, as outlined in the following sketch. The story of his visit to the sorceress, was related to the author by one of Sitting Bull's own relatives.

IT was in the early Spring of the year, that Gall, the chief of all the Dakotas, sent forth runners to the tribes, commanding them all to assemble upon the head-waters of the Greasy Grass. Several years of war, and one remarkable for a scarcity of buffalo, had reduced the nation to the very verge of destitution. He had, therefore, to guide the nation to some good hunting-grounds west of the Big Horn. Where to go, he knew not, and the task was serious, for the nation numbered some six thousand souls.

Among the first to arrive, was the tribe whose totem is the white wolf,—the Uncapapas. One of their number, named Sitting Bull, a medicine-man, was celebrated among his own

people for the success which attended his auguries concerning the finding of game. He was a dreamer, and he claimed that, in his dreams, the Great Spirit pointed out to him whatever he desired to know. This claim was accepted among the Uncapapas as a fact beyond question. On the night of the next full moon after his arrival, Gall summoned him to appear at his lodge for a medicine-talk.

The pipe of peace having been smoked between them, the chief began in measured syllables: "Dreamer, I am told, that even in years of scarcity thou canst find hunting-grounds where game is plenty—that thou hast spoken with the Great Spirit—and that thou art a great medicine-chief among thy people. On account of these reports, I shall confide unto thee a great commission. I now command thee to lead my people, the Dakotas, into a land where the buffalo-cow is plenty—where the elk, the deer, and the antelope have not yet been cut down by the hunters. I have called my people together in this valley, with their squaws, their papooses, their ponies, and their dogs—six thousand souls,—and as yet they know not whether it is for peace or war. On the day after the next full moon, when the sun is high in the heavens, thou shalt lead them forth. From the top of yon high bluff thou shalt send the runners to guide my people. Take with thee this skin of the white wolf, the emblem of thy tribe. Let its presence keep alive in thy heart the memory of my commands. Go forth, and may the Great Spirit direct thee. Thou, who art now the unknown dreamer of the Uncapapas, shalt become the great medicine-chief of all the Dakotas. If thy skill endure the test, thy leadership shall prevail in war as well as in the chase. The war chief has commanded."

Sitting Bull closed his eyes, and clutched the air, as if invoking the aid of a spirit, then he shook his rattle, and struck thrice upon the drum. He seized the white wolf-skin, and tied it about his right arm above the elbow. The war-chief extended again the stem of the peace-pipe. He placed it between his lips, and blew dense volumes of smoke from his nostrils, until the air of the lodge was darkened with it. Then extending his right hand upward to its full length, he rose, chanting:

"Wauna! Wauna! priestess of the thunder—the woods—the winds—the cataracts—the floods—the fire—the hail! Queen of the mighty beasts of the forests—the mountain—the prairie! Command thy servant!"

He crossed his hands upon his breast, and bowed his head as if waiting an answer to his invocation. The fire, leaping in the centre of the lodge, cast yellow phosphorescence over the hardened outlines of his countenance. Fanaticism, cruelty, cunning, deceit, had all left their imprint there. At length he opened his eyes, and extended his open palms over the head of the war-chief.

"Great chief, thou art already obeyed. Sitting Bull, the dreamer, thy servant, the obscure medicine-man of the Uncapapas, will lead thy people into the land of plenty."

During the darkness of a stormy night, the medicine-man reached the wigwam of Wauna, the sorceress.

"I come," he said, "to seek the will of the Great Spirit for my people, the Dakotas. I must lead them to the hunting-ground where the cow-buffalo is plenty. The war chief has sought my counsel, and into my hands has given the conduct of my people. Since last full moon, through river and forest and cañon, have I struggled to reach thee, and my body is sick and my bones are full of pains. Speak now with the Great Spirit, that he may watch over and guide my people. See, now! I have brought thee a whelp of Tatanka, the white wolf, for an offering."

"Thou hast done well," said the woman. "Thy mission is indeed a modest one, but it shall be well with thee. Thou shalt thyself speak with the Great Spirit. The Wauna will aid thee. Thou shalt become a great leader among thy people."

"Aid thy servant, great Wauna, that no evil may befall the tribes. If the mission be successful, then shall Sitting Bull become the war-chief of all the Dakotas, and thou, Wauna, shall become great among all the people."

"He who would be war-chief, must endure pain and affliction without shrinking backward," she said. "Show me the scars of the sun-dance."

"I have none. Because I am a medicine-man I have not sought fame on the war trail."

"He who would lead his people in battle, must prove himself worthy. Come, and flinch not."

The sorceress then subjected Sitting Bull to all the approved tests of courage and daring, ending by administering a narcotic under the influence of which he at once fell asleep.

"What hast thou dreamed?" asked the witch-maiden eagerly, when he awoke,

"Oh, Wauna, prophetess of the storms," he answered, "worthy art thou of thine office! In my dream I saw wonderful things. I saw the horsemen of the white men rushing among the lodges of my people. They were many, and my people were frightened, and would have fled, but I bore among them the skin of the white wolf, and commanded them to turn and fight. Their hearts were strengthened at the sight. They charged again upon the white men, and drove them back, and slew them to a man."

"The omen is good, my son. Return now to thy people and lead them to victory and the hunting-ground. Thou shalt drive back the white men, and lead the Dakotas into the great valley beyond the Yellowstone."

* * * * *

Gall, the war-chief, looked down from an eminence upon the waning fortunes of his braves. He alone saw the single horseman who emerged from the opening in the hills and dashed down the slope toward the scene of the struggle. It was the medicine-man of the Uncapapas, Sitting Bull, horned like a demon with the buffalo skull, which proclaimed his intercourse with spirits. The white wolf-skin shone from his shoulder, shining out against the black robe that covered his huge frame like an ermine shield. High above his head bore the pinioned war-eagle, the talisman of victory. Into the thick of the fight, among the astonished braves, he plunged.

"Death to the Mineaska! kill! kill!" he cried. The effect was like magic. The war-cry rose again from a thousand savage throats, and the braves bore down upon the cavalry like vultures upon the dead. There was no resisting the fury of the charge. The remaining horsemen turned and fled across the stream, leaving a wake of killed and wounded. Never was defeat of the whites more unexpected and depressing—never victory of the Dakotas more thrilling and complete.

The sun was reddening in the west when Gall, the war chief, turned his white pony up the trail that leads to the highest bluff that overlooks the scene of the battle. At the summit he saw the tall figure of the medicine man, calmly surveying the terrible rejoicings in the valley. He still bore the emblems which had spurred the warriors to success. His attitude was that of a workman who surveys a well-finished task.

Gall dismounted at his side, and removing his war-bonnet, placed it, together with the trail-rope of the white pony, in the hands of the medicine-chief.

"Sitting Bull," he said haughtily, "this day thou hast led thy people to a great victory. Henceforth thou shalt lead them in peace as well as in war. Henceforth thou shalt be known as chief of all the Dakotas. Let this spot receive its name from thee. Release the war-eagle, that it may tell the sun that a chief has arisen who meets the white man in the open field and leaves his bones to whiten upon the prairie. Surely the Great Spirit speaks in thee."

SUMMARY OF PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

EDUCATION, LITERATURE, ART.

Fables (The French), of the Middle Ages. F. Brunetière. *The Chautauquan*, Meadville, December.

AFTER a discussion of the literary and historic value of these fables, the writer raises the question of their derivation from Oriental sources, and argues that no measure of resemblance is evidence of such derivation. He is distinctly opposed to the theory of an exclusive source, holding the view that various and widely separated races, passing through similar experiences, learn similar lessons, and give expression to them in more or less kindred forms. Bedur is quoted as leader of the school of thought which opposes the theory of an Oriental origin for these fables, and his conclusion is that they have sprung up in all lands and in all ages, and are still originating in remote parts of our country. The character of these fables is determined by the social condition of the people among whom they originate, and reflect light on it. The literature of the "Fables" was a reaction against the Feudal literature of the *Chansons de geste*. The Romances of the Round Table were, in their turn, a reaction against the Fables.

"Literature (Mere)." Woodrow Wilson. *The Atlantic Monthly*, December.

THE writer defines the phrase "mere literature" as *nothing but literature*, as who should say "mere talk," "mere fabrication," "mere pastime," and he protests against the scientist's assumption of superiority, who takes nothing seriously except human knowledge of the measurable and weighable order. From the scientist's point of view, "the creations of the human spirit are incalculable vagaries, irresponsible phenomena, to be regarded only as play, and for the mind's good, only as recreation."

Rembrandt: Old Dutch Masters. Mrs. Schuyler van Rensselaer. *The Century*, December.

REMBRANDT, of all the artists who have ever lived, is the greatest master of expression. For this reason, he is the painter whom a modern artist should revere above all others, because the desire to paint expression is a marked characteristic of our time. There is little "pure beauty" in Rembrandt's work. He painted the things he saw and knew, and clothed the creatures of his imagination in the forms he found them; and beauty was not a characteristic of Rembrandt's countrymen.

Schools (the), A Plan to Free, from Politics. Dr. J. M. Rice. *The Forum*, New York, December.

MR. RICE's proposal is for the inauguration of a reform, in which the German and American systems—State and local control—will be combined. He recommends such a measure of State control as will insure the schools from becoming the victims of the spoils system. The German system is analyzed. The definite proposals for reform of the American system are: First, laws which would do something toward the prevention of text-book abuse. Secondly, laws compelling the schools to devote a certain minimum number of hours during the week to objective work. Thirdly, teachers should be obliged by law to employ phonics in teaching children to read.

POLITICAL.

Democracy in America. Francis Newton Thorpe. *The Atlantic Monthly*, New York, December.

AMERICAN Democracy was latent in European life long before the colonization of America. It is the resultant of Roman, Celtic, and Teutonic ideas. Its evolution is recorded in a series of political adjustments. It is a practical affair. Its aim is man. In its evolution, it must include the whole interests of man. It must reconcile liberty with obedience. The evolution of man is the hope of the State, and labor is the essential condition of healthy evolution.

Finances, Italian. M. Ferraris. *The Chautauquan*, Meadville, December, 5 pp.

REPRESENTS the financial condition of Italy, as in a bad state and steadily growing worse. Suggests, indeed, that Italy, in the course of its economic life, has now reached one of those historical moments which are decisive in a nation's welfare. To the general failure of financial management, is added the further evil of an inflated fiat currency. On this subject, the author says, "A fiat currency to the advantage of the State and the taxpayers, is an economic evil. . . . But a fiat currency for the benefit of banks, and to the incredible injury of the country, is true madness." The principal remedial measures suggested are a peace-loving foreign policy, a modest colonial policy, and the regulation of the paper currency.

France, The Political Situation in. Gabriel Monod. *The Contemporary Review*, London, November, 16 pp.

THE writer thinks that the Moderate Republicans may remain in power and be masters of the situation, but to do so, they must know what they want, and have a definite programme; sink all personal rivalry and ambition in order to give their steady support to the Ministry of their choice; finally, they must find some man of suffi-

cient weight and ability to lead a majority. The Russian alliance is apologized for as rendered necessary by Italian designs, but the author recognizes clearly that if Russia aid France against Germany, it will be with the design of subjecting Europe to Russian dominance, and that France in turn may have to seek a German alliance against Russian aggression. The symptoms of the decadence have extended from literature to national life. The Nation manifests a fermenting dissatisfaction, a yearning for an unknown ideal.

Minority (Filibustering), How to Deal with It. John B. McMaster. *The Forum*, New York, December, 8 pp.

THE remedy for obstruction of legislation has been found in "the previous question." It was a necessary measure; nevertheless care must be taken by the people to guard against its abuse. That the minority impeded legislation in the recent debate does not render them deserving of all the abuse heaped on them. If they had been opposing an unpopular measure instead of a popular one, they would have been called patriots. The fault rests with the people. The details of making laws should be defined as carefully and as fully as the great principles of Government according to which laws are to be made. These details must grow out of experience. Abuses must be corrected as they arise; not in a party spirit but on principle.

Presidential Appointments, Are They for Sale? William D. Foulke. *The Forum*, New York, December.

THIS is a severe criticism of the President's action in the nomination of Mr. Van Alen for the post of Minister to Italy, and of the action of the Senate in confirming it. It is assumed, as beyond question, that Mr. Van Alen's contribution of \$50,000 to the campaign fund was in the nature of a sight-draft on the office, and that he got the office because he gave the money. The conclusion is then forced home, that money, mere money, will secure even from our Chief Executive, one of the highest and most honorable places in the Government. The writer holds that there are no other issues to-day fraught with results so full of ultimate peril to popular Government. He says: "Other questions,—the Tariff, the Currency,—occupy more of our attention, but they are less vital in their consequences."

Tariff (an Automatic, Business-Like), A Plan for. The Hon. W. J. Coombs. *The Forum*, New York, December.

MR. COOMBS's proposal is to limit taxation to the required expenditure, and, having first ascertained the amounts receivable from all other sources, he would adjust the import duties to cover the balance. As regards the adjustment of the duty, he would place all raw materials on the free-list, make partially-manufactured goods subject to a duty not exceeding 10 per cent., and subject to a duty, high enough to compensate home manufacturers, all such goods as pay inland revenue—wine, spirits, tobacco, etc. All other articles he would subject to a uniform rate of *ad valorem* duty, to be based upon the estimated expenditure. Mr. Coombs calculates that this *ad valorem* duty would range near 35 per cent., and be subject to but little fluctuation.

RELIGIOUS.

Christian Ministry (The), Its Present Claim and Attraction. Professor Pease. *The Andover Review*, Boston, December.

THE discussion here hinges on the relation of the Christian ministry to the mighty and far-reaching forces which have given birth to the broader life and clearer light of the present age. Has it been left behind, or has it been caught up and borne along by this current of new life? The writer concludes that the world never offered a higher and a broader field for the Ministry than it does to-day. That never more truly than now has the Minister been called to personal following of his Master. The only authority that carries moral and spiritual weight to-day is the authority of character. The character of Jesus Christ is the world's standard, and to be like Him must always be the Minister's ideal.

Christmas Sermon. Phillips Brooks. *The Century*, December.

THIS sermon is of special interest from the fact, that it was preached in the Church of the Incarnation, New York City, on Christmas Day, 1892. We quote a remarkable passage: "The very moment that the birth in Bethlehem was a fact, it became a power. The little hands beckoned, and eagles from the East harnessed their camels, and started on their way. The little hands were lifted, and Herod trembled on his throne. The very dilapidation of the stable lets the glory shine out, and lets the world look in. And there is no difference more striking between the vague religion of aspiration and the definite religion of personal faith than just in this: the last no sooner is a fact than it becomes a power."

SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

Balloons in War. M. Espitallier. *Revue Scientifique*. Paris, October 14.

FROM the military point of view, "captive" balloons (that is, balloons held by a rope) promise to be of great utility in time of war, both on the march, and on the eve of a battle. They can be made the "eye of an army" in a very wide sense of that term by revealing the disposition of opposing troops, their batteries, and their reserves. They may even be utilized advantageously during war at sea.

American Indians, Polysynthesis in the Languages of. J. N. B. Hewitt. *The American Anthropologist*, Washington, October, 28 pp.

In the early part of the century, Peter S. Daponceau announced his conviction, based on a very cursory study of the scanty material at his command, that the grammatic phenomena of the Indian languages are characterized by a common ground plan peculiar to them. The plan he called *polysynthetic* or *syntactic*. Dr. Brinton, too, supports this view; but our author, arguing from the examples given by him, asserts that the synthesis of a large number of elements into the form of a word is quite common in the Sanscrit and Russian languages, and takes the general view that the well-known Indian tongues, like the languages of the old hemisphere, have traits which are found in the majority of languages, and, individually, others which are idiomatic.

Evolution, Some Popular Mistakes Respecting. Borden P. Bourne. *Methodist Review*, New York, November-December.

In this current number of the *Review*, Mr. Bourne returns to the subject of the mistakes of the evolutionists. He does not distinctly assail the fact of organic evolution, assuming an agnostic attitude towards it. On the theory of evolution, he says, there is no agreement, and no theory with which all the facts are in harmony, while as regards the metaphysics of the process (he recognizes nothing higher), he finds little beyond the unconscious dogma of the senses. It must be understood that in this paper the current notion of evolution is assailed not on religious, but on scientific and philosophic grounds.

Man, The Beginning of, and the Age of the Race. D. G. Brinton, M. D. *The Forum*, New York, December, 7 pp.

AFTER noting the dubious evidences of splintered flints and bones in the tertiary strata, Dr. Brinton points, with confidence, to the presence of man's handiwork in the "drift" along with the remains of now extinct quadrupeds, when Central Europe enjoyed a sub-tropical climate; that is, before the advent of the Glacial Period. Starting from this point, he reaches the conclusion that man first appeared in Western Europe at least fifty thousand years ago. To the question of man's origin, Dr. Brinton advances the theory that man is a "sport," a case of evolution *per saltum*, perhaps from the great tree-ape, which then inhabited Central France. By the method of exclusion, man's earliest home is placed in the temperate and sub-tropical belt extending across Europe and Asia to the Himalayas, and this limitation of the region of his origin is accepted as affording very strong evidence against the assumption of a plural origin of the species.

SOCIOLOGICAL.

Crime and Criminals, The Study of. Arthur Mac Donald. *The Chautauquan*, Meadville, December.

In his treatment of this subject the author takes the view that incorrigibility is not necessarily and demonstrably evidence of disease, and that the display of both mental and cerebral anomalies in the same criminal is no evidence that either is the cause of the other, although there is a presumption of relationship. He treats of the insensibility and moral indifference of criminals, and of their vanity and power of deception, and winds up with suggestions for the treatment of criminals which may all be expressed in the axiom. "Take them young, and subject them to wholesome influences."

Feminine (The Eternal). Lafcadio Hearn. *The Atlantic Monthly*, Boston, December.

A DISCUSSION of the æsthetics and emotional character of the Western races in the light of Japanese criticism, and incidentally of the Japanese attitude in respect of the family relations and of art. To the cultivated Japanese, the average European novel, devoted almost wholly to sexual love, presents itself as something uxorious, indecent. To some extent it has its counterpart in Japanese literature, but the women thus paraded are not the daughters of refined families, but mostly *hetara*, or professional dancing-girls. In art, too, our æsthetic evolution is the product of passionate influences which, it is suggested, has rendered it abnormally developed in one direction, and the writer questions whether this predominating influence has been the highest. He appears to hold the view that the Japanese artist far transcends us in his interpretation of nature, and that, in studying the conditions of Western life from the Oriental point of view, one may well begin to doubt whether the moral ideals of the West are really the highest.

Jubilee Celebration (The). *The Menorah*, New York, November.

THE whole number of *The Menorah* is devoted to the three days festival of the celebration of the jubilee of B'nai B'rith, closing with an address by the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, in which, while claiming for Judaism that it first apprehended and taught the nations the unity of God, and thus the unity of humanity also, he takes occasion to lament the absence of any bond of fellowship among the several congregations, and to dwell on the immense possibilities of united action.

Israel Among the Nations. W. E. H. Lecky. *The Forum*, New York, December.

TREATS of the modern Anti-Semitic movement and of M. Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu's work, "Israel Among the Nations," which this

persecution called forth. The most valuable portion of this work, in Mr. Lecky's opinion, and the one on which his author and himself have the most to say, treats of the part which the Jewish race is now playing in the world, and on the action of historical causes on the formation of Jewish character. The long continuance of the Jews as a separate people is attributed mainly to two causes: the Christian hatred which compelled the Jews to remain unmixed with surrounding nations; and their elaborate ritual, which stamped upon them an intensely distinctive character. Mr. Lecky emphasizes particularly the physiological force and tenacity of the Jewish race type, and the Jews as the money-lenders of Europe, by which they acquire one of the greatest elements of power and stability that a race can possess. Pointing out the fact, that among the various parties there is no distinct and clearly-defined Jewish party, he finds that one of their most remarkable gifts is the power of assimilation and the tendency to throw themselves ardently into existing movements.

Italian Banking-Crisis (The). Richard Dalla Volta. *The Journal of Political Economy*, Chicago, December.

THE existing banking crisis in Italy is attributable, in great part, to the abuse by the banks of their functions as banks of issue. In 1889, the disorder reached such a point there were in circulation four kinds of notes: (1) Those issued under the Law of 1874, to an amount equaling three times the capital-stock and coin reserves of the bank; (2) notes covered by a corresponding coin-reserve; (3) notes not guaranteed by any coin-reserve; and (4) notes constituting loans made on the authority of Government. In fact, the Italian banks have created debts payable at sight immediately, and without resource; and the resumption of specie payments revealed their actual condition. Their assets were out on mortgage loans, and their engagements for the most part on notes and deposits on call. The notes, proving irredeemable, depreciated, and the people submitted to a brokerage of eleven to twelve per cent. in order to get coin.

Marriage-Tie (the), The Theory of. Samuel W. Dike. *The Andover Review*, Boston, December.

THERE are two great forces, says the writer, which impel to monogamy; Christianity and the law of individual property. But the tendency of individualism, if uncorrected, is to push society beyond monogamy to the discarding of marriage altogether, or to its being regarded as a mere contract which may be annulled at the will of the contracting parties, or of one of them. This view is destructive of the true conception of the marriage relation. In the marriage contract, the emphasis of thought is not laid upon specific things to be done or precise services to be rendered, but upon the creation of a complete personal relationship. The agreement is significant only as proving the fact of the relationship. While marriage brings about the relation by an act which is essentially a contract, it has put the parties into an entirely new relation to each other. In our treatment of the marriage tie we are still in the conflict of the two social theories which shook the United States with the convulsions of a civil war.

Mashonaland and Its People. J. Theodore Bent. *The Contemporary Review*, London, November, 12 pp.

THE paper opens with an account of King Khama, of the Bamangwato tribe of Bechuanaland, a civilized, Christian ruler, through whose aid the English pioneers were enabled to enter the country. The natives of Mashonaland are cruelly oppressed and enslaved by the conquering Matabeles. As to Lobengula having any just claims to the country, the writer repels the assumption with indignation.

Money and Better Exchange. Thomas G. Shearman. *The Forum*, New York, December.

MR. SHEARMAN, while recognizing that the constantly reiterated demand for more money must rest on some real want, adds, that "we may rest assured that what the people really need is not what they think they need." He then goes on to argue, that what is needed in country places is better banking-facilities. Some provision by which checks will take the place of bank-notes or coin as they do in the cities. The remedy proposed has been demonstrated in Scotland, which has only twelve banks, with more than 2,000 branches, extending to every village. The results give universal satisfaction. There is no currency problem in Scotland; there have been only three or four bank failures in a century; and all the creditors in each case were paid in full.

Rich Men, The Uses of, in a Republic. Frederic Harrison. *The Forum*, New York, December.

MR. HARRISON treats wealth as the joint product of thousands, whose several contributions to its production are beyond analysis, and regards the rich man as one whom society allows to retain the joint product conditionally. His right to this wealth is a mere social convention, and he is responsible to society for a proper use of it. This proper use, as indicated by Mr. Harrison would be the establishment of free museums, galleries of art, libraries, public edifices of all sorts, music-halls, free theatres, etc. In fact, by the adoption, as a regular system, of that form of munificence publicly maintained in Athens, and known as the "Liturgies." Many rich men, says Mr. Harrison, are capable of better things, and could do a great deal of useful work if properly trained to it. The paper contains an interesting account of the Athenian Liturgies.

BOOKS AND BOOK-WRITERS.

CHANCES OF SUCCESS.

MR. ERASTUS WIMAN is well known, by name at least, to a very large number of people in the United States and Canada. He is thought by many to have had his full share of pecuniary success in life, and may, therefore, be supposed to be a reliable guide when he undertakes to tell others how to get on in the world. He has written for that purpose a book entitled "Chances of Success,"* which, the title-page declares, to be "Episodes and Observations in the Life of a Busy Man." The volume is well spoken of by the Press all over the United States and Canada. The book is compared by *The Tribune* (New York) to a good picture:

"It is like a good picture, interesting, not merely for what it brings into actual view, but also as a starting-point from which an active imagination can wander afar."

Entertaining is the verdict of *The Citizen* (Brooklyn), and no author could desire for his work a better adjective:

"The work is well and entertainingly written, and its precepts ought to be studied by the young. How varied his observations are may be seen from the heads of the chapters alone, which number a hundred, while, according to the index, the topics touched number a thousand."

We get from *The Times* (Chicago) a general idea of the scope and contents of the volume:

"It is a book made up of fragments, some of them anecdotes, some ten-line sermons on business topics, and some very interesting history of the inside of big financial operations and how they were advanced. The work makes no pretense to literary finish, and for what it intends to be, it is an excellent thing. The rising young man, or the one who wants to rise, can find in it much that will be of interest and value, much that is suggestive of what to do, and how to do it, if one wants to succeed."

On the Gulf of Mexico the book is not less acceptable, and the criticism of *The Picayune* (New Orleans) is a fair sample of the estimate placed on the book in that part of the Republic:

"The author is, as everybody knows, a prominent business man and financier of New York. In this work, he sets forth the chances of success for the country in making the great change in its financial policy, which, he thinks, is demanded by the people, as their will was expressed at the last general election."

Equally acceptable, as appears from *The Post Intelligencer* (Seattle, Washington), is the work on the other side of the Rocky Mountains:

"All through the book are anecdotes and reminiscences gathered by Mr. Wiman in his long acquaintance with public men and movements, so that it is exceedingly entertaining. But the great fact which pervades the work is, that the farmer is scarcely able to sell his wheat at the bare cost of production, while there never before were so many hungry people in this world. Mr. Wiman clearly shows that there must be speedy reorganization of the business system."

What is thought of the volume in Canada, is shown by *The Herald* (Montreal):

"While it might be described as a *vade mecum* for young men who wish to succeed in life, it might also be termed a text-book on the science of economics, and a concise history of the commercial progress of the United States, all in one. The writer is an acknowledged authority upon the subjects of which he treats with his usual charm of style; and the interest of the book is enhanced by the anecdotal fragments of autobiography with which it is interspersed, and which serve admirably to relieve the dullness inseparable from economic themes, even when treated with the light and graceful touch of Mr. Wiman."

THE JEWS IN NORTH AMERICA.

IN answer to the aversion which some people—for instance, sundry hotel-keepers—express to the presence of Jews, it seems quite proper for the Hebrews to say, that, if long residence can give any right to live in a country, they have as good a right here as Christians. In proof of this they can refer to a book† just issued, of which *The Churchman* (New York) gives this account:

"This work is based upon an address delivered by Dr. Daly, at that time Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, New York

City, at the fiftieth anniversary of the Hebrew Benevolent Society, April 11, 1872. It was repeated, in part at the laying of the cornerstone of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, May 17, 1883, and was then printed in pamphlet form. It has been deemed opportune to revive this paper, which is now almost unknown and inaccessible, and to combine with it such information as has been established through the researches of the American Jewish Historical Society. Judge Daly's name is a guaranty of accuracy and impartiality, and the editor carefully distinguishes his own additions and annotations from Judge Daly's account of a people who have 'dwelt upon this island for more than two centuries, and who, though not until a recent period, very numerous, have, as an integral portion of our population, exercised a very material influence upon the commercial development and prosperity of this city.' Dr. Kohler's part of the book is based chiefly on an address delivered before the Historical Society, upon 'The Beginnings of New York Jewish History,' and may be supposed to bear the *imprimatur* of that organization. Jews were largely interested in the Dutch West India Company's operations, as stockholders, and were able to make better terms for themselves with the Company in its colonies, than with the Government at home. It was at the first capitulation of the Dutch Colonies in Brazil to the Portuguese in 1654, that a party of Jews sailed from Bahia, for New Amsterdam and there laid the foundation of the New York Hebrew colony. Governor Stuyvesant in vain wrote to the directors in Amsterdam protesting against the 'intrusion,' and requesting that 'none of the Jewish nation be permitted to infest New Netherland,' but the reply came that his request 'was inconsistent with reason and justice.' A special act was issued by the directors, July 15, 1655, permitting Jews to trade to New Netherland, and to reside there, on the simple condition only, that they should support their own poor. Stuyvesant resisted the order in every way in his power, and some of his victims emigrated to Rhode Island; but the Jews were finally admitted to citizenship April 21, 1657."

A curious fact gleaned from the book is noticed by *The Tribune* (New York):

"One of the most curious facts about the freedom at last granted to the Jews to have a public place of worship on Manhattan Island, was that the permission came from the last Catholic King of England. James II. had felt the pinch of intolerance, and his plan was to treat all religions alike. He was only one among those who saw that they could never be free and safe themselves, unless they conceded safety and freedom to others. Even the founder of Maryland, generous as he was, could not understand this, and he practically excluded Jews by requiring a belief in the doctrine of the Trinity. Under the injunction that differences of religion were not to be considered, the previous decision of the Mayor and Common Council of New York, which forbade the Jewish, was overruled, and the first synagogue in North America was built in Beaver street, between Broadway and Broad street."

TALES THE RABBIS TOLD.

THE average reader has but a dim conception of what is contained in the Talmud and the Midrash. He is pretty sure generally of one thing, however, that these sacred books of the Jews are the driest of dry reading, and that no sensible person will peruse them unless obliged to. That this idea is a total misconception seems pretty clear from a book* just published by Professor Isaacs of the University of the City of New York. He has collected from the Talmud seventeen stories, which, all the critics agree in saying, are not only delightful, but delightfully told. Thus highly does *The Outlook* (New York) rate the work:

Professor Isaacs's collection is extremely entertaining. The stories have a decidedly novel flavor, and their interest is heightened by the connection which the author points out here and there between them, and legends that have had vogue in European poetry or folk-lore. From the critical and historical point of view they meet the author's purpose, and give a highly satisfactory illustration of the literary treasures concealed in the Talmud."

Some interesting hints from the Introduction to the book are given by *The Advertiser* (Boston):

"As Dr. Isaacs says, in his introduction, the aim of these stories selected is simply to entertain—primarily the select, but constantly-widening, circle of those interested in Oriental themes, and then the intelligent, reading public that will, perhaps, find something novel, at least, in these stories which illustrate some phases of life and thought in old Judea. . . . Their atmosphere is one of genial humanity. Many of these tales are legends of Solomon. 'The Faust of the Talmud' is a story of how the demon Ashmodai obtained possession of the King's holy signet ring, and cast him from the throne, placing himself in the King's stead. His wanderings, sufferings, miraculous recovery of the ring, and, with it, his throne and kingdom, are told in the pages which follow. 'The Wooing of

* Chances of Success: Episodes and Observations in the Life of a Busy Man. By Erastus Wiman. 12mo, pp. 359. New York: The American News Company.

† The Settlement of the Jews in North America. By Charles P. Daly, LL.D. Edited with Notes and Appendices, by Max J. Kohler, A.M., LL.B. 8vo, 171 pp. New York: Philip Cohen.

* Stories from the Rabble; By Abram S. Isaacs, Ph.D., Professor of German and Hebrew in the University of the City of New York. New York: Charles L. Webster & Co.

the Princess' is the story of the fulfillment of the prophecy, obtained by Solomon in astrological study, concerning the future marriage of his daughter, the princess. 'Rip Van Winkle of the Talmud' is the story of the long sleep and the sad awakening which Irving made so famous. Who can say that it was not here that Irving obtained his idea of that remarkable creation? Some others of these stories especially to be noted are 'The Repentant Rabbi'; 'When Solomon was King'; 'The Munchausen of the Talmud'; 'A Four-Leaved Clover'; 'A String of Pearls.' All these stories are pervaded with the Oriental spirit, and, while not professing to be exact translations, are doubtless faithful transcripts."

The general impression as to the buoyancy and even temper of the Rabbis made by this book on *The Courier-Journal* (Louisville) is thus set forth:

"The Roman drove his plowshare over the site of Judea's capital, the Hebrew spirit refused to submit to the yoke of any conqueror. In the storm and stress of centuries, the Rabbis preserved a certain buoyancy and even temper, which sprang from the fullness and sunniness of their faith. They thought and studied and debated; they worked and dreamt and cherished hope. To this rabbinical buoyancy, can be traced the rich harvest of rabbinical stories that survive. It is a quality not peculiar to the Rabbis; it is distinctly Oriental. Nor can absolute originality be claimed for their graceful and suggestive legends; they are children of various climes, these floating fairy-tales, and the history of their migration from land to land, and literature to literature, is as enchanting, perhaps, as the stories themselves. But in Palestine and Babylonia they received a coloring that was essentially rabbinical, and were applied by the Rabbis to the circumstances of their day. In their hands they became instruments of instruction that formed the solace and inspiration of the Jews in every clime."

Pointing out that people were as fond of fun three thousand years ago as they are now, *The Times* (New York) extracts one of Professor Isaacs's anecdotes:

"The fact is patent that human nature ever remains the same, and just as 3,000 years or more ago, honest folks got tired of long-winded discussions, and it was a relief for them to have a laugh every now and then, so the Rabbis gave themselves over to verbal antics, and even deigned to make puns. We cannot put into English to-day Hebrew or Babylonian, so as to make one laugh over a merry conceit in words, but we may take it for granted that there were many side-splitting jokes made some 1,000 generations or so ago."

"Chief Rabbi Adler, in the *Fortnightly Review*, has just presented a delightful article, replete with examples of Jewish humor. Mr. Isaacs shows many neat examples of it, as derived from the Talmud. A skeptical Persian wishing to acquire Hebrew, came to a teacher for primary instruction. 'This is the letter Aleph,' said the teacher. 'How can you prove that it is Aleph?' asked the troublesome pupil. 'This is the second letter, Beth,' said the schoolmaster. 'Prove to me that it is Beth.' Then the pedagogue lost his temper, and, not knowing how to proceed, consulted the celebrated Rab Samuel. The Rab began, 'This is Aleph.' Some doubts were shown on the part of the Persian, and then the Rab caught the Persian by the ear and pulled at it violently. 'My ear! My ear!' shouted the man in pain. 'Your ear?' inquired Rab Samuel. 'Prove to me that it is your ear.'

"Mr. Isaacs's selection has been well made, and the King Solomon legends are grandly effective. How King Solomon's daughter, the beautiful Naama, was wedded to Acco, the very poorest of all the Jews, is as pretty a story as can be found in the 'Arabian Nights.'"

ESSAYS IN LONDON AND ELSEWHERE.

MR. HENRY JAMES is better known as a writer of fiction than an essayist. He occasionally contributes essays, however, to English and American magazines, and his productions in that line for several years past he has collected in a volume,* which, to judge from the following comments of *The Spectator* (London), is not very highly thought of on the other side of the Atlantic:

"To many readers, the first of these essays, a rhapsody, so to speak, curiously made up of appreciation and depreciation, will be the most interesting of all the number. Some of Mr. James's remarks are very pointed and clever; some of his writing—as, e. g., p. 26, etc.—is almost unintelligible to us. We cannot agree with Mr. James in the opinion that 'London has neglected to achieve a river-front.' The view down the river from Westminster Bridge seems, to our mind, a very fine front indeed. The other essays are chiefly concerned with literary criticism, Gustave Flaubert, J. R. Lowell, Pierre Loti, Ibsen, and Mrs. Humphry Ward, being among the subjects. 'Madame Bovary,' we are told, in the essay on Flaubert, is 'one of the glories of France.' One might use the phrase 'a glory' of some of Shakespeare's plays, certainly not of all, of the 'Paradise Lost,' perhaps of a score of other great works, but to use it of 'Madame Bovary'! Mr. James's criticism is not always sane."

In the United States, however, a higher estimate is put upon the

book. *The Tribune* (New York) expresses no doubt of Mr. James's sanity.

"The chief value of Mr. James's new volume of essays and its 'note' are derived from its discussion of four French writers, Flaubert, Loti, and the brothers de Goncourt. Whether any of these authors need to be grafted upon the sympathies of American readers is more than doubtful. That the latter should understand them, if they approach them even at a distance, is a matter of no doubt at all, and to the furtherance of that end no one can lend more assistance than can Mr. James. He is specially qualified as an interpreter of Flaubert, for example; qualified both by his fastidious taste, which, if it did nothing else, would guard him against condonation of his author's grave defects, and by the character of his critical method. Consciously or unconsciously, Mr. James is a disciple of M. Taine. His general views are flexible and broad, but the *petite faits d'une vie* have the same fascination, the same illustrative significance for him that they had for the French historian. The soundness of the method, in capable hands, is proved by the verisimilitude of his portraits, the justice and charm of what he himself would describe as his evocations."

Equally appreciative is *The Times* (Philadelphia):

"Mr. James has gathered in this pleasing volume a dozen of the essays, mainly in literary criticism, which he has contributed to the English and American magazines during the last five or six years. One of the latest, and the shortest of them, which has 'Criticism' for its title, laments the great flood of idealess reviewing which prevails, especially in England, and the paucity of actual constructive criticism. Mr. James himself has many of the qualities of an artistic critic, not only in thought and in style, but preeminently in the power of appreciation, and several of his essays in this book are delightful examples of genuine criticism."

The "Essays in London" is specially acceptable to *The Times* (New York):

"To one who has never seen London this vivid account of it, architecturally, atmospherically, socially, wholly devoid of those petty and dispiriting facts about size and quantity and numbers which have little meaning that the ordinary mind can grasp, is wholly satisfying, while one who knows his London well will not find it lacking in anything if he has learned to like the author's literary manner, to 'care for' what he writes, as Mr. James himself would express it."

"Mr. James has so deeply and lovingly studied London in a quarter of a century, so thoroughly saturated himself in its social and physical atmosphere; he understands so well its possibilities, and has developed such a strong sense of its vast importance, that he naturally views coldly and even with contempt most of the modern attempts to express phases of that social life and reproduce that atmosphere in literature and art."

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

AMERICAN.

Booth (Edwin), *The Life and Art of William Winter*. Second Edition. Macmillan & Co. Cloth, \$2.25.

Child (The), *Physically and Mentally. Advice of a Mother, According to the Teaching and Experience of Hygienic Science*. Bertha Meyer. M. L. Holbrook. Paper, 25c.

Christmas Carols. Frederick W. Farrar, D.D. Thomas Whittaker. Illus., \$1.25.

Civilization of Christendom (The), and Other Studies. Bernard Bosanquet, M.A., etc., Formerly Fellow of University College, Oxford. First Issue in The Ethical Library. Macmillan & Co. Cloth, \$1.50.

Dress (English), A History of, From the Saxon Period to the Present Day. Georgiana Hill. 2 Vols. G. P. Putnam's Sons. Cloth, Illus., \$7.50.

Essays on Questions of the Day, Political and Social. Goldwin Smith, D.C.L. Macmillan & Co. Cloth, \$2.25. Prof. Smith's latest work.

Labour and the Popular Welfare. W. H. Mallock, Author of "Is Life Worth Living?" "Social Problems," etc. Macmillan & Co. Cloth, \$2.

Lamb and Coleridge, The Days of. Alice E. Lord. Henry Holt & Co. Cloth, \$1.25.

Music, Everybody's Guide to With Illustrated Chapters on Singing and the Cultivation of the Voice; Full and Explicit Helps to the Piano and Organ; Complete Dictionary of Musical Terms. Josiah Booth. Harper & Bros. Cloth, 75c.

None Such? There Will Yet Be Thousands. Emory J. Haynes, D.D. The North Pub. Co., Boston. Cloth, \$1.25. A social study, showing how great wealth can be amassed honorably, and that great good can be done with it.

On Sunny Shores. Clinton Scollard. Chas. L. Webster & Co. Cloth, Illus., \$1. The reader is carried along the Wye to "Amebleide," down the Neckar, through the Tyrol, over the Splügen, tarries at Verona, and proceeds to Greece and Syria.

Photography Indoors and Out. A Book for Amateur Photographers. Alexander Black. Houghton, Mifflin, & Co. Cloth, Illus., \$1.25.

Prayer-Book (the). The Church in. A Layman's Review of Worship. Edward Lowe Temple, M.A. The Young Churchman Co., Milwaukee. Cloth, \$1.25.

Public-School System in the United States. Dr. J. M. Rice. The Century Co. Cloth, \$1.50.

Samantha at the World's Fair. By "Josiah Allen's Wife" (Marietta Holley). Funk & Wagnalls Co. Cloth, Illus., \$2.50.

Sustained Honor: A Story of the War of 1812. John R. Musick. Vol. X of the Columbian Historical Novels. Funk & Wagnalls Co. Cloth, Illus., \$1.50.

Venice, Medieval and Modern, or, The Queen of the Adriatic. Clara Erskine Clement. Third Vol. in the Series of Italian Cities Illustrated. Estes & Lauriat, Boston. Cloth, Illus., \$3.

* *Essays in London and Elsewhere*. By Henry James. 8vo, pp. 305. Harper & Brothers.

The Press.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The Message was delivered to Congress on the 4th instant. Its contents are mainly a summary of the Reports of the Cabinet Ministers. The President's views on two points were awaited with much interest. In regard to one of these, the situation in Hawaii, the Message declares that the Report of Mr. Blount showed "beyond all question that the constitutional Government of Hawaii had been subverted with the active aid of our Representative to that Government, and through the intimidation caused by the presence of an armed naval force of the United States which was landed for that purpose at the instance of our Minister." The President then says that "appropriate instructions" have been given to Minister Willis "to undo the wrong that had been done by those representing us," so far as that can be done "within the constitutional limits of Executive power, and recognizing all our obligations and responsibilities growing out of any changed conditions brought about by our unjustifiable interference." "Thus far, no information of the accomplishment of any definite results has been received from" Minister Willis. Additional advices, however, are expected soon, and, when received, they will be promptly sent to Congress with a Special Message. In regard to the other point, the Tariff, the President approves of the proposed Tariff Bill, prepared by the Ways and Means Committee of the House, generally called the Wilson Bill. The President's recommendations on both these points are disapproved by the Republican Press, and are not universally approved by the Democratic Press.

A Chilling Message.

The Tribune (Rep.), New York.—The first snowstorm and the Message appropriately came together, to warn people that a hard winter is coming. Bad as the Wilson Bill is, the President commends it as the fruit of "much patriotic and unselfish work," believes that it "deals with the subject as consistently and thoroughly as existing conditions permit," and insists that the people have ordered Congress to make a radical change in the Tariff, and that "failure will be clear recalcancy" to duty. . . . Congress should demand to be put in possession at once of all the documents relating to the Hawaiian situation, especially including the instructions that have been given to Minister Willis. It is impossible to accept Mr. Cleveland's assurance that he is proceeding within the limits of his constitutional authority as President, because the purpose he admits entertaining is of itself beyond his constitutional power. There is nothing he can do to injure the existing Government of Hawaii, or to restore the deposed Queen, which he has the right to do, either by our Law or by the Law of Nations.

Pleads for Protection in Spots.

The Commercial Advertiser (Rep.), New York.—The Wilson Bill pleases him, with all its unjust discriminations, and this sometime smashing Free-Trader has been so influenced by "public clamor" as to plead for Protection in spots. "We cannot," he says, "close our eyes to the fact that conditions have grown

up among us which in justice and fairness call for discriminating care." This has been the Republican attitude for forty years, with the qualification that they discriminate against foreigners and not between Americans.

Tariff-Revision Its Dominant Note.

The Herald (Ind.), New York.—The dominant note of the President's Message is prompt Tariff-revision. All other matters are subordinated to this, which Mr. Cleveland properly regards as now the overshadowing issue before Congress and the country. The vital importance he attaches to prompt revision is shown by this sentence:—"Nothing should intervene to distract our attention or disturb our effort until this reform is accomplished by wise and careful legislation."

Sensible, Sincere, Patriotic.

The World (Dem.), New York.—Mr. Cleveland's Message deals more with details of the Departments than with principles of Government and the policy of the Administration. In conforming to the language of the Constitution in shaping his communication to Congress, the President may have given to that body "information of the state of the Union," but he has it made less vigorous and interesting than his previous Messages have been. . . . The Message, as a whole, while it will not add greatly to Mr. Cleveland's fame, is a sensible, sincere, patriotic document.

Shows Sound Judgment.

The Times (Dem.), New York.—No Message that Mr. Cleveland has sent to Congress has been more sure to confirm the people's confidence in his soundness of judgment and purpose than this. We profoundly hope that before another annual Message is required, the country will be well advanced on the lines of right principle and sound policy which are here laid down.

Evasive and Unsatisfactory.

The Sun (Dem.), New York.—Concerning Hawaii, Congress gets no satisfaction. It gets only the assurance, extraordinary at any time, and, under the present circumstances, amounting almost to insult, that as soon as the President has accomplished the restoration of Monarchy in the islands by the overthrow of a Government with which our own Government is in friendly diplomatic relations, Mr. Cleveland will communicate to the law-making and war-making authority what it was that he instructed Minister Willis to do. The assumption of the power to dictate to Hawaii its destiny, on his individual responsibility, and without consulting Congress, is complete. . . . In what he has to say about the reform of the Tariff, Mr. Cleveland recognizes "the emphatic verdict of the people," but he is very careful not to say what that emphatic verdict was. There is not a word about the constitutional limitations on the taxing power of the Government, as affirmed by the Democratic platform on which he was elected. The generalities and half-truths and solemn nothings, which are so characteristic of his rhetorical style, are employed to hide the naked iniquity of his proposition, that the platform shall be repudiated by the party, and that the Democracy shall now engage in the construction of an avowedly Protective Tariff, differing from the McKinley Tariff in the degree of its McKinleyism, but not in kind.

It Gets at Facts.

The Evening Post (Ind.), New York.—The President's Message is mainly of the humdrum sort—that is, a plain recital of everyday facts. The absence of exciting matter is really to the advantage of the country. On Hawaiian affairs the only new information he gives is that he desires to "restore, as far as practicable, the status existing at the time of our forcible intervention," recognizing, however, all our obligations and responsibilities under the changed conditions. Minister Willis has been instructed accordingly, but

apparently no specific or detailed course of action has been laid down for him, except that he is to act "within the constitutional limits of executive power." This is a conservative policy which will meet with general acceptance. Ex-Minister Stevens, however, may find in the two short paragraphs of the Message devoted to this subject material for six or eight columns of new dissertation.

It Accomplishes Nothing.

The Times (Rep.), Brooklyn.—The Message is disappointing. It will do nothing to restore the lost confidence of the public, or to strengthen the reputation of President Cleveland.

It Is Un-American.

The Standard Union (Rep.), Brooklyn.—In a few words, the Message means perplexity about foreign and domestic affairs, the necessity of putting up a Monarchy in islands over which we should have had appointed a Territorial Governor, and the necessity of a marauding raid on the Protective system, with some feeble, inconsistent professions, and the renewal of war-taxes for the sake of money, with premiums on dishonesty in tax collections. The whole is the degradation of American sentiment, and the destruction of American industry.

Disappointing and Unsound.

The Ledger (Ind. Rep.), Philadelphia.—There are two references contained in it which have been very anxiously anticipated by the country. The first of these, as they appear in the Message, is to the Hawaiian question, and the second, to the subject of Tariff-Revision. Disappointment will generally be felt with regard to the former matter, as what the President says seems to be inconclusive both as to the policy of settlement determined upon by the Administration, and the precise form of such settlement. . . . We do not think that the majority of President Cleveland's countrymen will agree with him that "only the necessity of revenue justifies the imposition of Tariff duties"; they have lived under the operations of a different principle, the results of which have been satisfactory to them. Through their extraordinary prosperity they have come to believe that the policy of imposing duties on the products of competing foreign labor, which is paid an inadequate wage, is fully justified. As no people living under a different policy have done, they have thriven exceedingly. The good fruits of that principle they know by having gathered and eaten of them.

He Generally Does the Unexpected.

The Times (Ind.), Philadelphia.—The President is very apt to do something else than what is generally expected. Six years ago he startled the country by an abrupt departure from established custom in confining his annual Message to a single dominant topic, leaving the routine statement of public business to the reports of the several departments. This year, when it has been assumed that his Message would contain some unusual political deliverance, he reverts to the old custom.

Tame, Empty, Inane.

The Press (Rep.), Philadelphia.—President Cleveland's Message will completely disappoint the country. Not in what it says, but in what it does not say, for a more tame, empty, inane Message could not well be framed. Congress has rarely met with graver or more momentous questions demanding high statesmanship, comprehensive grasp, and sure decision. The country expected a virile and illuminating discussion of these transcendent subjects which, whether approved or not, would at least command respect by its vigor and strength. Instead of such a positive and robust treatment, we have nothing but a feeble, rapid summary of Department reports, such as any chief clerk might have made. The Message shows a strange lack both of grit and grip.

THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

DEMOCRATIC PAPERS.

Approved by Canadian Tories.

The Sun, New York.—We are not surprised to hear that the newspaper organs of the Canadian Tories regard the Wilson Bill with unqualified approval. Had it been framed by them, it could not more thoroughly subserve their interests. The Bill offers as a gift to Canada what she would have bought with a great price. It robs the Annexationists of one of their strongest arguments, for it gives Canadians free access for their raw products to the American market, without imposing upon them any corresponding political or commercial obligations. It cuts the ground from under the Canadian Liberal Party, the main feature of whose programme was a promise to obtain such a Reciprocity Treaty with the United States as, while admitting American manufactures duty free, would secure an unimpeded outflow for the natural products of the Dominion.

Will Not Please Extremists.

The Citizen, Brooklyn.—The high Protectionists will oppose it, of course, as they would oppose anything originated by the Democracy. . . . The extremists of the Free-Trade persuasion will also be displeased with it, for the concessions it contains to the Protective principle. . . . In the very fact, however, that the Committee has done its work in such a manner as to displease these rival extremists, the average practical American will find reason for regarding the measure with favor.

It Will Hurt the Fruit-Importers.

Christoforo Colombo, New York.—The importers of fruit have reason to be dissatisfied with the Bill. Compared with other raw material and food stuffs, the duty on fruit will be still unreasonably high. It should not be forgotten that the trade in fruit is a very important industry.

Will Benefit the Poor.

Handelszeitung, New York.—The impression made by the Tariff Bill upon our commercial and banking circles is rather a favorable one. The Trusts do not stand quite so well at the Exchange, but that only proves that the monopolies have been attacked in their most tender spot, and will be unable to suck the life-blood of the people as heretofore. The new Bill will make living cheaper

It Is of the First Rank.

The Globe, Boston.—No hastily-prepared measure, no hurriedly-drafted scheme is the new Tariff Bill, which is offered by the Democratic members of the Congressional Committee of Ways and Means. The best talent at the command of the Treasury Department has been brought into requisition in preparing this great embodiment of the principles of Tariff Reform. It is by no means merely the Bill of one man or even of one Committee. It will rank among the most earnest, thoughtful, and comprehensive plans ever formulated in the annals of Tariff legislation. New England may well rejoice that such a measure is championed.

Favors New England.

The Globe, Fall River, Mass.—It is essentially a Bill in favor of New England. Free coal, free iron, free wool, and free lumber means much in the way of industrial freedom for this section of the country.

A Poor Man's Bill.

The Post, Pittsburgh.—It is a poor man's Tariff-Bill, rather than one for the creation of Trust and Monopoly.

Worthy of Commendation.

The Record, Philadelphia.—As a whole, the proposed measure should commend itself to

the intelligent public sentiment which one year ago endorsed the platform upon which its framers have builded. At last the Democratic Party finds itself in a position to perform as well as to promise. If it have the courage of its convictions, we have no fear of the result.

No Tariff-Smashing.

The Press, Troy, N. Y.—God reigns in Israel, and no Tariff-smashing crusade can win. The great manufacturing districts have too many Democratic Representatives in both branches of Congress to enable the miscalled revenue-reformers to wipe out the home-protective features, whose retention is demanded by every patriotic American interest.

An Embodiment of Democratic Policy.

The Herald, Rochester, N. Y.—In its present shape, the Tariff Bill represents the best judgment of a number of the leading Democrats in Congress, men from every section of the country. It should be speedily passed by House and Senate. No true Democrat, either in or out of Congress, will by capitious criticism delay the adoption of a measure designed to promote the welfare of the whole country, and which is the embodiment of an economic policy to which the Democracy stands pledged.

Based on Conviction.

The Free Press, Detroit.—It is a measure against which can lie no charge of dodging or resort to makeshift. It was prepared pursuant to the convictions of the representative men who had the work in hand, and to the principles upon which Democracy stood in seeking control of National affairs. It bears none of the marks of successful intercession on the part of wealth and power, such as were the controlling influences in the framing of the McKinley Bill and the building up of the iniquitous system that enriched its favorites at the expense of the masses, until they arose in their might, and demanded the change which is now sought to be made.

A Blow at Trusts.

The Dispatch, Richmond.—It will be observed with pleasure by the great majority of our people, that the Bill aims a great blow at some of the most avaricious of the Trusts which have cursed our country in this decade. Indeed, this is a feature of the measure, one, too, that will go far towards commending it as a whole to those who may happen to be disappointed as to some of its details.

Democratic Protection.

The Times, Richmond.—The reason which Mr. Wilson gives for putting coal and iron-ore on the free list contains every heresy involved in the Protectionist doctrine. It is Protection pure and simple. . . . He would put all of the burdens of the taxes on certain imported articles, and let other imported articles come in free of burdens, in order that manufactures in some parts of the country may be stimulated. What is this but protection of those manufactures by Law? Under the Republican idea of Protection, outside manufactures are shut out so that domestic manufactures may prey upon American citizens as they please. Under the new Democratic idea of Protection, all the burdens of Government are placed upon a part of the people in order that another part who are exempted from burdens may thrive and prosper. If this is not protection to the favored manufacturers, we do not know what Protection is.

Beneficial.

The Times - Democrat, New Orleans.—It would be impossible to properly appraise the precise effects of the Bill until the whole of it has been placed before the country; but, beyond any doubt, its general tendency is beneficial in that the changes contemplated by it in the Tariff make toward cheapening the cost of living, toward fostering American industries and encouraging American labor.

A Benefit to Lead-Mining.

The News, Denver.—A careful consideration of the new Tariff Bill leads to the conclusion that it will prove a satisfactory and beneficial measure to the country. . . . The lead-schedules are considerably changed. The most important one is that which restores silver-lead-ores to the free-list. These ores were admitted free under the ruling of the Treasury Department until 1890. The lead-statistics establish beyond a doubt that the market prices of lead have been lower in the United States since than they were before the Law of 1890. . . . The American supply of good lead-smelting-ores is rapidly declining, and Mexican lead-ores are what smelters look to and must have, to keep up the supply. The cheaper these are, the lower will be the smelting-charges, and the greater will be the smelter-returns to the owners of the dry-ores of Colorado, in which the State now mostly abounds.

A Radical Bill.

The Evening Post, Chicago.—The Bill is far more radical than any previous Tariff-Reform Bill. It goes to a heavily Democratic House with every assurance that it will pass. In the Senate, it will meet with bitter opposition, which can only change it in immaterial features. It will go into effect before any reaction in the feeling of the country can so alter the Government as to thwart its provisions. At last, after thirty years of Protection, we are comfortably assured of a respite from the McKinley tyranny.

A Moderate Measure.

The Globe, Chicago.—While the Bill is a reversal of the extreme Protection policy which the Republican Party so successfully inaugurated three years ago, its moderate reduction of palpably outrageous Protection ideas will meet the approval of every Democrat who comprehends the action of the Committee, and who will recognize the fact that the measure is a fulfillment of the pledges made to the people.

REPUBLICAN PAPERS.

It Means Low Wages.

The Mail and Express, New York.—We have said before, and we repeat it now, that wages in this country reached the high watermark during the Harrison Administration, and we add to this prediction a new one—that if the Wilson Tariff Bill shall become a Law, wages in this country will sink to the lowest level they have touched in fifty years.

"The Sou'-Sou'-West Tariff Bill."

The Standard Union, Brooklyn.—The Sou'-Sou'-West Tariff Bill is not according to the Chicago platform, or anything else, but a jumble of special Protection and Free Trade, wabbling from favoritisms to penalties; and the sacrifice the Chairman of the Sou'-Sou'-West Committee makes of the coal-interests of his constituents, is presumed to be sufficient to cover a multitude of sins. The Bill proposes a Tariff for Revenue that does not answer to its name, and the reformation of what Democrats are pleased to call the War Tariff is, by internal war taxes, to make up the revenue lost by a Revenue Tariff.

A Blow at American Industry.

The Daily Times, Brooklyn.—The Wilson Bill, taken as a whole, is the deadliest blow that has been aimed at American industry since Robert J. Walker, of Mississippi, framed the Tariff of 1846. It has not even the merit of consistency. It is as directly at variance with the outspoken Free-Trade declarations of the Chicago platform, as it is with every consideration of Protection to American industry. It strikes at the manufacturers, the mechanics, the miners, and the farmers alike. It is utterly vicious and destructive, and its enactment would strike a blow at American

interests from which they could not recover in years.

A Southern Force-Bill.

The American Economist, New York.—In every section of the Bill, and in every industry, excepting in the case of a few that directly affect the business interests of the South, there has been but one direct effort—to injure and to destroy the prosperity that has been built up by Protection. False to the pledges on which the Party now in power was elected by the people, a few sections of the South are favored at the expense of the North, the East, and the West. Farmers, miners, wage-earners of all kind, manufacturers, and producers will suffer alike under the domination of this Southern Free-Trade-Force-Bill Tariff.

Republicans Must Fight It.

The Press, Philadelphia.—Republicans believe that the Wilson Bill would uproot and overturn the economic conditions under which we have reaped the splendid progress of the last thirty years. They believe that it would prostrate our industries, paralyze enterprise, entail a long period of depressions, cripple labor, and tend to degrade it to the European standard, reduce the purchasing and consuming power of the people, and sink the energies and ideals of the country to a lower and meaner level. With this profound conviction, Republicans have but one duty. Without regard to political consequences, without thought of party advantage, they should fight the Wilson Bill to the uttermost in detail and in the aggregate.

High Prices.

The North American, Philadelphia.—Of all men who have spoken in these "parlous times," he [Mr. Wilson] alone has mustered up cheek enough to declare that the prices of products are too high, in fact oppressive. The producers will be glad to hear it. The farmer will be glad to know that wheat at seventy cents is an oppression. The woolen-makers will pause in glad surprise when Mr. Wilson assures them that the price of their products is from 100 to 300 per cent enhanced by the present duties. But he now proposes that they shall learn how to manufacture cheaper goods from free wool. And so on. We have all been laboring under the delusion that prices have fallen to the lowest remunerative rate.

"Tariff-Destruction."

The Inquirer, Philadelphia.—There is but one pleasing thing about the Bill, and that is the fact, that it is not yet passed. Nor is it likely to be passed without radical amendment. Let it stand as at present and many an industry must decline. Consequently the struggle that is before Congress is one for preservation not only on the part of the capitalists who employ labor, but on the part of the laborers to save themselves from pauper wages.

Revolutionary.

The Evening Telegraph, Philadelphia.—If President Cleveland endorse the Wilson Tariff Bill, he will earn the everlasting contempt of all honorable men. This is not the kind of Tariff-reform intended or expected by one man in ten who voted the Democratic Party into power. It passes comprehension, that even the small number of members of the House who have joined in the preparation of this Bill should have been so unjust, unpatriotic, unwise, and politically stupid, as to send out in sober earnest such a proposed revolutionary change in our whole economic system.

Wisdom and Folly.

The Advertiser, Boston.—The new Tariff Bill prepared by the Democratic majority of the Ways and Means Committee is partly good and partly bad, a mixture of wisdom and folly. . . . The new Tariff Bill is not constructed on the lines of the Chicago plat-

form. It is not a measure embodying a Tariff for Revenue only. It is not a total abandonment of the Protective principle, but only a vicious stab at that principle. Those who honestly believe that Protection is unconstitutional robbery must regard this piece of patchwork, this crazy-quilt, this see-saw, this tissue of contradictions, this attempt to play fast and loose with pledges and principles, this legislative abortion, with mingled feelings of anger and contempt. Like Mr. Orator Puff, it has two voices. Like the Roman statue in the temple of Janus, it has two faces.

'What Is It?'

The Republican, Williamsport, Pa.—The Wilson Bill is a cross between a milch-goat and a dry heifer, with no prospects of marketable value beyond the slaughter-house, and very little at that.

"The Device of Madmen."

The Journal, Boston.—Just at present the woolen-schedule demands attention specially, both by reason of the importance of the woolen-industries in New England and because of the singular sliding-scale principle adopted in this part of the Bill. . . . If what was desired was a device for keeping business in this department unsettled for five years, nothing better than this could have been framed. Every one recalls the story of the owner of a dog who thought it would not be humane to cut off its tail all at once, and, therefore, proceeded to amputate it an inch at a time. The Committee seems to have been prompted by a similar feeling as to the woolen schedules. . . . No manufacturer will dare to anticipate demand; no dealer will dare carry on his shelves a yard more than is absolutely necessary. How this is likely to affect the industry, what stoppages of machinery, what reductions of wages, what uncertainties of employment it must lead to are apparent. Such an expedient seems a device of madmen.

Favors the South.

The Dispatch, Pittsburgh.—Two features will make the Wilson Bill especially open to attack, wholly apart from its rash and destructive attempt to prolong and aggravate industrial depression. One is the adoption of *ad valorem* duties as a rule with some exceptions wholly arbitrary, and the other is the marked manner in which the Committee has made exceptions to its rule of reduction where the products are exclusively or mainly Southern. . . . The favors shown to Southern products, while not very numerous, owing to the nature of the leading Southern interests, are so marked as to be wholly destructive of the character of the Bill for consistency or fidelity to an alleged principle.

How It Will Affect Maryland.

The American, Baltimore.—Maryland's direct interest in the new Bill, apart from the general anxiety which must be occasioned by needless Tariff-tinkering, lies in the treatment of coal and wood. Both are placed on the free-list. The coal-industry of Maryland is, in some respects, the most important of all the enterprises in the State. . . . Several of the greatest railroad enterprises to which this city is deeply indebted for its development and prosperity, must be unfavorably affected by free coal, and very many of the mines will have to shut down or materially reduce the wages of the employes who are absolutely dependent upon their labor in the mines. Free wool will strike every humble farmer in Maryland who owns a dozen sheep, and there are few thrifty farmers who have not at least that many.

It Will Hurt Michigan.

The State Republican, Lansing, Mich.—Such a change as is proposed in this Bill means the absolute destruction of hundreds of thousands of dollars of capital invested in good faith in the productive interests of Michigan alone, not to speak of the hundreds of millions of dollars thus invested in the United States. It

means the pauperization and brutalization of thousands of workmen—the degradation of that citizenship upon whose broad shoulders the foundations of the Republic rest.

Neither One Thing or Another.

The Dispatch, St. Paul.—The Free-Trade philosophers have stopped at the usual half-way house, and have decided to give to the country a measure which, from the standpoint of the true Tariff reformer, is neither fish, flesh, nor fowl, nor yet even good red herring.

Good for the Brewers.

Freie Presse, Chicago.—Even in the new Tariff Bill there are some crumbs of comfort. The Brewers will be glad to get cheaper hops and cheaper malt, but not cheaper rice. But, on the whole, it is a Protection Bill, without Protection, and a Revenue Bill, without Revenue; it is certainly not a Free-Trade Bill.

A Blow at Lead-Mining.

The Republican, Denver.—By placing silver-lead ores on the free-list, the Bill strikes a serious blow at the lead-mining interests in this country. Although there is a small tax retained on lead-ore, and also on pig-lead, the fact that silver-lead-ore will be admitted free, will admit of the shipment of an enormous quantity of lead into this country from Mexico. The American miners will thus be brought into competition with the cheap labor of Mexico, and it is competition which they can hardly meet successfully.

INDEPENDENT PAPERS.

Republican Anathemas Scarce.

The Evening Post, New York.—This restrained Republican indignation is no doubt due, in part, to the reflection that the Wilson Bill is only a carrying out of the professed Republican policy on the Tariff, of ten years ago, before McKinley and Reed and Dolan and the Trusts ran away with the party. In fact, the future historian, picking up the new Tariff Bill, and not closely observing its date, might be excused for thinking it a Republican measure, proposed in pursuance of the recommendations of the party-leaders in 1882 and 1883. . . . No wonder that the Republicans are finding it rather hard to pronounce a good thumping anathema in 1893 upon doctrines which were a part of their own orthodoxy in 1883.

A Conservative Measure.

The American Grocer, New York.—The proposed Bill is much more conservative than the country had reason to expect, in view of the platform of the party now in power. If the Committee are desirous of a Tariff for revenue, we cannot see why they did not recommend a tax on tea and coffee. A revenue of nearly \$12,000,000 can be derived from a duty of two cents per pound on coffee, while a duty of ten cents per pound on tea would add \$8,000,000 or more. England taxes both articles for revenue only. The result of such a tax would be an improvement in the quality of both tea and coffee imported, and force the payment of at least a part of the duty upon the producers.

A Nondescript Makeshift.

The Post Express, Rochester, N. Y.—It is a nondescript makeshift, constructed without reference to any principle of taxation. It has been shaped in secret conclave by a majority of the Ways and Means Committee, contrary to the advice of certain well-known economists, and possibly under the influence of certain unknown adventurers.

Democratic Protectionists.

The Transcript, Boston.—In this way the cause of freeing our Tariff from jobs and subsidies makes progress, even in the temporary set-backs to the Democratic Tariff-Revision effected by the Democratic Protectionists, for

many such there are, and they may possibly give the Administration as much trouble in the Senate as the Democratic Protectionists of silver there did.

Well Done.

The Republican, Springfield, Mass.—The Bill will meet with the hearty endorsement of the more radical reformers. It is a radical measure, but it walks so closely along the line of probable safety, as a rule, that conservatism will not be disposed squarely to repudiate it. Granting, that the free-listing of so many important raw materials makes necessary liberal concessions to the raw-material producers in the way of cuts on manufactured products, the difficult work has been done well.

Not a Democratic Bill.

The Journal, Providence.—This Bill is not of the kind which the Democrats were put in to power to pass. At the last national election it was supposed, from the platform on which the Democrats asked support, that they stood for the principle of a Revenue Tariff as opposed to that of a Protective Tariff on which the Republicans founded their claims to endorsement. When the votes were all cast and counted, and it was found that the Democrats had won a great victory on their bold and sharply-defined Tariff platform, it was further supposed that Tariffs for Protection would be ended in this country, and a Tariff established for revenue only, as soon as the new Congress got to work. It was understood that the people of the great West had pronounced against Protection irrevocably. . . . The Democrats have brought forward, and now propose to try to pass, not a Revenue Tariff but a Protective Tariff—a Tariff which differs from the existing Law, and from such Laws as the Republicans have declared desirable, only in percentages. It is not the Law which the Democrats outlined in their platform, but just such a Law as in that platform they declared was fraudulent and unconstitutional; it is not the Law which the people of the discontented West meant to help bring about when they put the Democrats in power last year, but just such a Law as they intended to rebuke and reject the Republican Party for having passed.

The "Ad-Valorem" Policy.

The Dispatch, Columbus, Ohio.—The main purpose appears to have been doing something to unsettle or cut away from the work of the Republicans. The repudiation of the reciprocity idea is one evidence of this intent, and the institution of the *ad-valorem* method of collecting duty is another. The *ad-valorem* policy, by the way, is sure to create the greatest trouble in Congress. It is recognized by all experienced men as a cloak for fraud, a premium upon dishonesty, and a source of cheat. The Government will suffer under it, and dishonest men will thrive, because conscience, when allied with goods intended for custom-house inspection, is as elastic as the fictitious values sworn to are absurd.

Texas and Free Wool.

The Gazette, Fort Worth, Tex.—Except as to wool, no Texas interest will be much affected by the new Tariff-schedule. Free wool will bring in cheap Australian and South American wools with which our sheepmen cannot compete. But, as the effect of this is likely to be the introduction of a better class of wool-bearing sheep and of mutton-sheep, it is not an unmixed evil. On the other hand, our cotton-planters get free ties, and our farmers get free agricultural implements, the saving on which will overbalance any possible loss to the sheep-man on account of free wool. The reduction of the Tariff on nearly all articles of common consumption will cheapen the cost of living, and "hard times" will not be so oppressive when a dollar will go as far as a dollar and a quarter goes now.

VAN ALLEN RESIGNS.

J. J. Van Allen has resigned the office of Ambassador to Italy. With very few exceptions, the Press of the country has condemned the action of the President in making the appointment.

An Instance of Self-Sacrifice.

The Sun (Dem.), New York.—The sole conceivable motive that can have determined him to retire while so fortified and under fire, is altruistic consideration for the personal and political comfort of the President; and therein lies the true beauty and nobility of this remarkable act of self-sacrifice. When we speak of the personal and political comfort of the President, we merely refer to the notorious fact that the Van Allen appointment has deprived Mr. Cleveland of the unquestioning support and approval of many of his former Mugwump friends, and has dried up sources of adulation which he had naturally come to regard as inexhaustible. When Mr. Van Allen wrote his letter of resignation, he had probably read the resolutions recently adopted by the Civil Service Reformers, who persist in regarding the appointment as scandalous. "Cruelly unjust as it all is," Mr. Van Allen must have reasoned, "the President shall be relieved from the embarrassment in which his confidence in my ability as a diplomatist has involved him; mine shall be all the suffering." Can Mr. Cleveland honorably accept the sacrifice even now? Not if the protestations of Mr. Cleveland, in his letter to Mr. Van Allen, are entirely sincere.

Victories of Public Opinion.

The Evening Post (Ind.), New York.—There have been three great and most encouraging victories of public opinion this year—the passage of the Silver Repeal Bill, the defeat of Maynard, and Mr. Van Allen's resignation. All three show how impossible it is for any abuse to stand up under concentrated and well-directed public censure. Of the first two, it is needless now to say anything, but the last calls for a word or two in view of Mr. Cleveland's letter. . . . We are very sorry that he has thought fit to talk of "malignant criticism," and inform us that "the decent people who have doubted its propriety have been misled, or have missed the actual considerations on which it rests." He knows surely that it is not "malignant criticism" which has damaged Mr. Van Allen. That would never have driven him to resign. It is the criticism of "the decent people," or, in other words, of the great body of Mr. Cleveland's supporters. . . . And Mr. Cleveland's friends all over the country will read with positive affliction the news that the "decent people" are all wrong, and have "missed the actual considerations" upon which the appointment was made. This view of the "decent people" ought to have been left to McKinley, who, we believe, started it in defense of his Bill. The notion that the people do not understand the acts of their own servants, was one of the humors of the canvass of last year, which furnished much merriment at the time. Mr. Cleveland should be the last man to tell us that the people who elected him, argued for him, made the platform on which he was elected—made his fame, in short—cannot penetrate such a mystery as the selection of Mr. Van Allen for the Italian mission.

The President Only to Blame.

The Tribune (Rep.), New York.—Mr. Van Allen comes out of the complication better than anybody else concerned in it. He was absolutely unfamiliar with politics and with public affairs, and might fairly be thought not to have fully comprehended at first the nature of the transaction in which he was being involved. The same thing cannot be said of Mr. Cleveland, who knew perfectly well what he was doing, and whose pretense, now that he appointed Mr. Van Allen because of

his conspicuous fitness, and not because of his large subscription, is as impudent and as pharisaical as anything he has ever given the public.

It Does Not Help Cleveland.

The World (Dem.), New York.—Mr. Van Allen's resignation does not change the character of the transaction which ended in his appointment as Ambassador to Italy. Mr. Cleveland gave him the place because he had contributed a large sum of money to the Democratic campaign-fund. If it had not been for the contribution "when friends were few and calls were great," Mr. Van Allen would not have been thought of for any office. The President says, in his reply to Mr. Van Allen, that he did not appoint him "without satisfying myself of his entire fitness for the place." Mr. Van Allen may be fit, but if he had in a superlative degree all the requirements demanded by the office, his appointment under the circumstances would have been improper. The appointment was autocratic and plutocratic, and the last episode—Mr. Van Allen's declination, creditable as that act is to him—does not change its character. Nor will the President's peevish anger or his defenders' sycophancy change the opinion of his right-minded and regretful countrymen.

A Question of Honor.

The Times (Ind.), Philadelphia.—Mr. Van Allen has done just what a self-respecting gentleman might have been expected to do. He had an entirely justifiable ambition to represent his country abroad and he was deliberately selected by the President as Ambassador to Italy, a position for which he was fully fitted—at least according to our accepted diplomatic standards—by character, education, and ability. Suddenly and unexpectedly there opened upon him one of the most extraordinary and unjustifiable campaigns of defamation that have ever disgraced American journalism. He could not retire then, without seeming to acknowledge that the accusations not only against him, but against the Administration were true, and the President could not with self-respect withdraw his nomination. It was duly considered in the Senate, and duly confirmed, and Mr. Van Allen's detractors seemed discomfited. But he felt, as a gentleman must, that he could not rightly represent the country after all this abuse had been heaped upon him. His honor was more valuable than the office.

POWDERLY'S RESIGNATION.

At the last session the General Assembly of the Knights of Labor in Philadelphia, charges of a serious character were brought against Powderly. He was reflected Master Workman by a close vote, and then resigned. *The National Economist* is the authority for the statement that Secretary Hayes, who preferred the charges, has withdrawn them.

Politics Will Kill the Order.

The People's Advocate (People's), Buffalo.—Many reasons are assigned for Powderly's resignation, and amongst the most reasonable is the claim that Democratic Committeemen furnished money to lead the leaders of the attack on Powderly. The platform of the Knights of Labor is substantially on economic questions, the same as the Omaha platform. Powderly naturally voted and acted with the political party that adopted the principles for which he had so valiantly striven for so many years. . . . If the retiring of Powderly as the official head of the Knights of Labor, indicates that it is going on the political market

to get offices for some of its leaders, it will soon have neither leaders or followers.

A Man of Lofty Ideals.

The National Economist (People's), Washington.—Mr. Powderly has been too earnest a worker in the cause of labor emancipation; he is a man of too lofty ideals, for one moment to think of doing a thing that would redound against the Order of which he is the head. We point to his record. Though we may not have been in sympathy with much that he has advocated, still we know that in every move he has made, and every proposition he has advanced, he has thought he was right, and that they were in the interests of our wage-earners. . . . Powderly is a great man, even if he has often been on the wrong side of the fence. We hope that he will continue, for many years, to be the leader in the great movement for the uplifting of humanity. For the work he has done already he will be remembered long after his traducers are forgotten.

Powderly a Politician.

The Inter-Ocean (Rep.), Chicago.—Of late he has sought to convert the Order into a political organization whose actions he could control. Nature made Mr. Powderly a much greater man than Simpson or Pepper. Had he been successful in using the Knights as they used the Populists, he would not have been the laughing-stock of the Nation. Powderly in the House or in the Senate would have been a strong man. But he would have been a dangerous man, because he had become a self-seeking man. The great men of the Nation have been the serving men of the Nation, Washington and Lincoln chiefs among them. Powderly had lost the noble idea of service, and had assumed the base character of master. It is a character never yet successfully assumed by any American.

The Times (Ind.), Philadelphia.—Whether deservedly or not, Powderly himself came more and more to represent the Order of which he was the chief, and to absorb more and more of its authority. He was an autocrat, a boss. Then came the temptation to employ his power in politics, not so much in behalf of labor as in behalf of Powderly. His personal importance caused him to be sought by politicians, and not only to be flattered by them, but to flatter himself. He aimed at political distinction, at personal influence, and advancement. The original purpose of the Order was forgotten, and from that time its fate was sealed.

Powderlyism a Curse.

The Eagle (Dem.), Brooklyn.—Powderlyism has been the curse of the Knights of Labor, and it rests like a blight upon all other organized bodies of workmen. In its essence it is anarchy, for it maintains that no one has any rights which it is bound to respect. This is not an extreme statement, or one which cannot be proved from the history of Powderlyism. It is such men as this leader who have disregarded the Law of the land, who have sent armed bodies of men to keep the owner out of his own property, who have set up an independent Government in a town and deposed the constitutional officers, who have established martial law and have driven from the place all citizens not in sympathy with them.

The Knights of Labor Fall With Him.

The Herald (Ind.), Chicago.—This really great man, with his immense following, with resources drawn from the wages of the entire country, never managed a successful strike of great dimensions, but is the mere hero of defeat in labor wars. His career, now closed, is evidence that organized strike-methods are not the effective agencies of labor-reform, do not ameliorate the condition of labor, increase wages, secure "recognition" for labor-unions, nor lessen the hours of labor. With Powderly's fall, the Knights of Labor organization is dissolved.

SIAM AND BRITISH INTERESTS.

At a recent meeting of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, Lord Leamington delivered an address on British interests in Siam. From *Colonies and India*, London, we take the following extract:

"That this country was deeply interested in Siam would be seen when he stated that 90 per cent. of the trade of Bangkok is with Great Britain and her Colonies, and 74 to 85 per cent. of the ships using the port were British. At Bangkok, English was almost the recognized language in commercial transactions, and Indian stamps and money were used throughout the country. He was of opinion that the French would not long allow the river Mekong to be the limit of their power. They had already declared that no Siamese troops should come within 16 miles of the river, and they claimed all the islands in the Mekong. With regard to the buffer State in the north he thought the Liverpool and other Chambers of Commerce should use their influence to move the Government to resist any further encroachment on the part of the French. A strict watch should be kept on the negotiations now in progress. Lord Rosebery was to be congratulated on having prevented the French from occupying as much territory as they first intended—or, at all events, as they wished. He feared that the independence of Siam would be further impaired by the French. There was no natural frontier between the Mekong and Menam basin, and it would be most disastrous for British interests if an advance were made to the west by the French. He was in no way jealous of the French, but it would be a culpable weakness were the English to allow a valuable trade to be lost to them through sheer ignorance and dislike of responsibility. If the French Government did not mean the total annihilation of English trade by a prohibitory Tariff, England could regard with equanimity a change of rule in Siam, though it would be a dishonorable acquiescence on its part. From experience in Tonquin, the English knew that the suppression of their commerce would be the first thing sought. When the French port of Saigon was a Free-Trade port it was most prosperous, but when a protective Tariff was instituted its trade even with France fell off enormously. So far, England had suffered very little commercially, but her prestige had suffered, and that was to be considered in dealing with the different authorities in these States. It was the interest of both England and France that the independence of Siam should be recognized, and that there should be a strong buffer State erected in the northern part of Siam."

EXCISE REVENUE IN INDIA.

The Statesman, Calcutta.—In spite of the increased restrictions placed on the sale of liquor and drugs, and the steady reduction in the number of stills and shops, the excise revenue has continued to increase steadily in the Central Provinces since 1888. Clear of all charges of collection and supervision, it was Rs. 25,65,210 in 1880-91, Rs. 26,93,953 in the following year, and Rs. 27,36,220 in 1892-93. The increase last year (Rs. 42,267) was, however, less than in the two preceding years. . . . In the year under report the increase of revenue was confined to country spirits, ganja, and tari, while opium and foreign spirits showed a diminished yield. The rise in receipts from country liquor occurred, it seems, in spite of the closing of 32 stills and 90 shops. . . . It is noteworthy that, though the population of the Central Provinces has largely increased, the number of shops for the sale of liquor and drugs has been very considerably reduced. While ganja has been more largely sold, and the sale of opium has slightly diminished, country liquor has been more extensively consumed than either. The cheaper ganja is not, however, really displacing opium.

Current Events.

Wednesday, November 29.

The annual Report of the Secretary of War is published, by which it appears that the Army of the United States on September 30, 1893, consisted of 2,144 officers, and 25,778 enlisted men. . . . Ex-Minister John L. Stevens issues a statement intended as an answer to the Report of Mr. Commissioner Blount.

Thanks were given in the German Reichstag for the failure of attempts to assassinate the Emperor William and Chancellor Caprivi. . . . General Martinez de Campos arrives at Melilla, and announces his intention to begin active operations against the Rifians at once. . . . Arrests of Anarchists and seizures of explosives are made by the police of Marseilles; revolutionary placards are posted at Paris.

Thursday, November 30.

The annual Reports of the Secretary of the Navy and the Director of the Mint are published; the stock of gold and silver money in the United States on July 1, 1893, is estimated at \$1,213,559,169. . . . Monsignor Satoli, the Ablegate, speaks at Washington in defense of Roman Catholic schools in this country, as teaching knowledge and love of the Constitution of the United States. . . . In the football game between Yale College and Princeton, which attracted 50,000 spectators, Princeton won, 6 to 0.

The Credit Mobilier in Rome suspends payment, and the fact causes a panic on the Roman Bourse, while the Bourses of Genoa and Florence are closed. . . . A battle is fought between the Brazilian insurgents and the supporters of the legal Government at Rio Grande do Sul; the loss on both sides is great, and the commander of the Government troops is taken prisoner, victory being claimed for the insurgents.

Friday, December 1.

The annual Report of the Secretary of the Interior is published, including Reports of the Pension Bureau, the Patent Office, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the Census Office. . . . Many wrecks and mishaps occur along the line of the Lehigh Valley Railroad in consequence of the strike.

Admiral Mello's flagship, the *Aquidaban*, leaves the harbor of Rio de Janeiro, with the intention, it is presumed, of intercepting the *Nichtero* and *America*, which have just left the United States to join the fleet of the Brazilian Government. . . . The German Reichstag votes, by a majority of 37, to revoke the decree expelling the Jesuits from Germany.

Saturday, December 2.

Several lives are lost and great damage is done to property by a series of wrecks on the Lehigh Valley Railroad. . . . As successor to Carter B. Harrison, the Democrats of Chicago nominate John P. Hopkins for Mayor; the Republicans nominate George B. Swift.

M. Casimir-Perier forms a Cabinet, with the exception of Minister for the Colonies, and presents his colleagues to President Carnot. . . . A report is received that Fort Villegaignon, in Rio harbor, has been destroyed by the Brazilian Government's guns.

Sunday, December 3.

The annual Report of the Comptroller of the Currency is made public. The total amount of banknotes in circulation on October 31, was \$209,311,393, being a net increase during the year of \$36,886,972. . . . Mr. James J. Van Allen's resignation of the Embassy to Italy, made on November 20, is published.

Muley Araaf, brother of the Sultan of Morocco, pacifies the Rifians; the Spanish army will probably return home without a battle. . . . The Minister for the Colonies in the new French Ministry, is appointed; he is Deputy Le Bon. . . . Anarchists are prevented by the police from holding a meeting in Trafalgar Square, London.

Monday, December 4.

The Fifty-Third Congress meets in regular session; the President's Message is read in both Houses, after which Congress adjourns out of respect for the memory of two recently-deceased Representatives. . . . The District Court of Appeals at Washington sustains the demurrer of Colonel Ainsworth to the indictment for manslaughter for causing the collapse of the Ford's Theatre building.

In France, the new Cabinet's declaration is read in the Chamber of Deputies and in the Senate; in the Chamber, a Socialist motion for amnesty for political, press, and strike offenders is lost by a majority of 31. . . . Professor Tyndall dies at his house, Haslemere, County of Surrey, England, in the seventy-fourth year of his age, as the result of an overdose of chloral, taken to relieve pain and insomnia.

Tuesday, December 5.

Both Houses of Congress in session; the Representatives resume debate on the Bankruptcy Bill. . . . A vessel arrives at Port Townsend, State of Washington, and brings a report that Minister Willis has declared that the time has not yet come for him to carry out his orders, and he must wait for further instructions. . . . The United States Steamer *Cerwin* sails from San Francisco for Honolulu.

M. Dupuy, the ex-Prime Minister, is elected President of the French Chamber of Deputies. . . . The Italian Cabinet is completed by Signor Zanardelli.

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